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DAILY REPORT

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NAKASONE FACES DOMESTIC PROBLEMS AFTER BONN SUMMIT

OW071015 Tokyo KYODO in English 0957 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone returned home Tuesday and must now move to honor the commitment he made at the Bonn summit last week to tackle domestic problems, according to political sources here.

At the summit of seven major industrial democracies, Nakasone promised to facilitate foreign access to Japanese markets and increase imports. At the moment, Nakasone's government is busy producing an action program for more open markets by July. He may come under strong pressures from a segment of his own Liberal-Democratic Party to expand domestic demand, the sources said. Snowballing deficits have hitherto prevented the government from taking fiscal action to stimulate domestic demand.

Nakasone wants to speak to plenary sessions of both houses of the Diet on Thursday and Friday to report the outcomes of both the summit and separate talks in Bonn with world leaders.

Opposition parties are ready to grill Nakasone over his sympathetic stance toward U.S. President Ronald Reagan's "star wars" antimissile defense program. Nakasone met Reagan in Bonn and again showed a sympathetic stance toward the Strategic Defense Initiative as a research program. Reagan asked Japan to participate in the research but Nakasone did not respond directly.

On the domestic political scene, Nakasone must also pay attention to a possible change in the balance of power among major factions within the LDP, according to political observers.

Nakasone's patron, the ailing former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka spent five nights at home last week, thereby giving a boost to speculation that his comeback may come earlier than expected.

TAKESHITA ON ECONOMIC ISSUES, MONETARY REFORM

OW080351 Tokyo KYODO in English 0248 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO -- Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita said Tuesday that the biggest problem facing the government is how best to promote deregulation of the economy to draw on private-sector vitality and boost domestic demand.

Meeting newsmen upon returning from the Bonn summit of industrialized democracies and a meeting of the ASEAN Development Bank in Manila, Takeshita said he now feels that Japan should implement the market-opening package adopted last month without fail.

Regarding expansion of domestic demand, he ruled out tax reform to that end, saying that he does not think that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's reference to tax reform during the Bonn summit was made with a view to boosting domestic demand.

Regarding the proposed reform of the world monetary system, Takeshita said that agreement on maintaining the floating exchange rate system had already been reached at the finance minister's level. Monetary reform along these lines will be determined at the "group of ten" finance ministers' session to be held in Tokyo in June for reporting to an interim committee meeting of the International Monetary Fund in October, he said.

MATSUNAGA URGES U.S. EXPORTERS TO TRY HARDER

OW080355 Tokyo KYODO in English 0224 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Washington, May 8 KYODO -- Japan's new ambassador to the United States Nobuo Matsunaga Tuesday appealed for new multilateral trade talks to combat growing protectionism and bring forth a "new era" of global trade expansion.

Matsunaga also called on American businessmen to make greater efforts to sell in Japan, which he said is one of the most open markets in the world today.

"At this time of rising protectionism in the world, the need to launch such a new round of multilateral trade talks has become more important than ever," he told a dinner party sponsored by the Japan-America Society. He said the trade talks, a major topic during the economic summit of seven industrialized democracies in Bonn last week, would help "roll back protectionism and lay a solid foundation for a new era of global trade expansion."

Matsunaga's speech, his first as ambassador to Washington, centered on bilateral ties, particularly economic relations between the two nations. "There is much sales potential in Japan for American products that are competitive in quality and price," he said, adding that "I am confident that American companies that make the effort will succeed in the Japanese market."

Matsunaga singled out Japan's newly-liberalized telecommunications market as an area of sales potential for American business.

Soon, "Japan will become the only other nation in the world, besides the United States, to provide open, nondiscriminatory and transparent access to its domestic telecommunications," he said.

While pledging continued Japanese efforts to open its market, Matsunaga also called on the United States to do the same, quoting an oft-repeated remark by U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield that the Japanese market is not as closed as some Americans think and the U.S. market is not as open as many people believe.

ABE REVIEWS EUROPE TOUR, PLANNED EAST BLOC VISITS

OW080421 Tokyo KYODO in English 0312 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Wednesday his recent trip to Finland, Norway and Austria marked current Japanese efforts to expand diplomatic ties with European countries. In another move demonstrating Japan's growing diplomatic emphasis on Europe, Foreign Ministry officials said that Abe will travel to Poland and East Germany next month.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who paid an official visit to West Germany last week while in Bonn for the economic summit, also plans to visit France, Italy and Belgium in July.

Abe, in a report to a Cabinet session Wednesday morning, told his Cabinet colleagues his trip to Finland, Norway and Austria late last month "served to broaden" Japan's ties with Western Europe, officials said. Abe returned home Tuesday after the economic summit in Bonn and the three-nation European trip.

One of the most widely-travelled of Japanese foreign ministers, Abe will be on the road again next month, with a trip to Stockholm June 8-9 for the ministerial council meeting of GATT's consultative group of eighteen (CG-18). He will then visit Warsaw for two days beginning June 10 and East Berlin from June 11 to 13.

While in Poland, the Japanese foreign minister will make a courtesy call on President Henryk Jablonski and Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski and have talks with his counterpart Stefan Olszowski.

In East Germany, Abe will meet German Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer after he sees Chairman Erich Honecker and Prime Minister Willi Stoph.

Abe hopes his visit to the Eastern bloc countries in addition to his earlier visit to Finland and Norway will help Japan to deal with the Soviet Union, sources said.

Abe so far has travelled abroad 29 times since he became foreign minister two and a half years ago, bringing his total mileage to 565,000 kilometers, the equivalent of 14 times around the world.

MITI'S MURATA TO VISIT ASEAN ON NEW TRADE TALKS

OW080353 Tokyo KYODO in English 0304 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO -- International Trade and Industry Minister Keijiro Murata said Tuesday he will visit member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in the near future to win support for an early start of a new round of multilateral trade talks.

Murata made the remark upon his return from the summit of seven industrialized countries ended last Saturday in Bonn, West Germany. Murata said MITI will make strong efforts to secure active participation of ASEAN in the new trade round to be held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

He said he will consult with Masayuki Fujio, chairman of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's (LDP) Policy Affairs Research Council, on the issue upon Fujio's return from his current trip to Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines as a special envoy of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Murata also told a press conference that the Bonn summit was a "success" though it failed to set a date for starting the new trade talks in the face of strong opposition by France.

SOVIET ENVOY GIVES GO-AHEAD FOR SALMON TALKS

OW081109 Tokyo KYODO in English 1102 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO -- Soviet Ambassador Petr Abrasimov told the Foreign Ministry Wednesday that long-delayed salmon talks between the Soviet Union and Japan could begin Saturday. Abrasimov conveyed Moscow's decision to Takehiko Nishiyama, director general of the Foreign Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau.

The envoy said the Soviet Government is expected to decide to approve a Japan-Soviet fisheries cooperation treaty under which salmon talks will be held. He said a Japanese delegation could leave for Moscow Friday so as to start the negotiations Saturday. Japanese officials said private-level talks on crab and shrimp fishing would also be accelerated when the official discussions begin.

FIREBOMBS HURLED AT NARITA AIRPORT FACILITIES

OW080109 Tokyo KYODO in English 0053 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO -- Home-made launchers hurled firebombs at three buildings connected with the operation of the Tokyo international airport at Narita Tuesday night, but no serious damage was reported. Police said they believed that beer bottles containing a flammable substance were probably fired by radical leftists opposed to the airport. The latest incident was the 22nd this year. The attacks came simultaneously around 8:30 p.m. at two places near the airport in Chiba Prefecture, and at one in Tokorozawa, Saitama Prefecture.

Police said two bombs were launched from a bridge on a highway in Narita city, one hitting the outside wall of a three-store building about 70 meters away which houses a private security company providing guards to the airport. Part of the wall between the first and second floors was peeled away, police said, adding that three more were fired at the Transport Ministry's radar site near the airport. The projectiles did not strike the facilities but burned part of the forest near the site, police said.

The third incident occurred at a park in Tokorozawa, adjacent to the Transport Ministry's Tokyo air traffic control office. A 28-year-old company employee suffered a cut lip when a beer bottle suddenly exploded while he was trying to pull it out of what appeared to be a makeshift launching device abandoned in the park, police said.

Radical groups have vowed to crush the airport, charging that the government forced farmers off their land for it. The airport opened in May 1978.

YUGOSLAVIA'S SUKOVIC ARRIVES FOR VISIT, TALKS

OW070857 Tokyo KYODO in English 0848 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO -- Yugoslavian Vice President Mijat Sukovic arrived here Tuesday to visit the Tsukuba Science Exposition and for talks with Japanese Government leaders. He was to host Yugoslavia's "national day" celebration at Tsukuba on Wednesday.

Sukovic, who is staying in Japan until Monday, will meet Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and discuss joint ventures and other bilateral economic ties with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, International Trade and Industry Minister Keijiro Murata and Transport Minister Tokuo Yamashita.

KPA AIR FORCE SQUADRON DEPARTS FOR USSR VISIT

SK081022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 8 (KCNA) -- An Air Force squadron of the Korean People's Army headed by Major General Pak Song-chu left on May 8 for a friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

It was seen off at the airfield by generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and Gennadiy Bulanov, military attache of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

USSR Squadron Arrives in DPRK

SK081014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 8 (KCNA) -- An Air Force squadron of the Soviet Army headed by Shekh Grigoriyevich, vice-director of the Air Force Operational Department of the Far East Military District, arrived on May 8 on a goodwill visit to Korea.

At the airfield many soldiers and their families welcomed the members of the Soviet Air Force squadron who came with the sentiments of militant friendship and solidarity for the Korean people and People's Army soldiers.

Set up amidst the crowd were slogan boards reading "Warm welcome to the Soviet Air Force squadron in our country" and "Long live indestructible militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Soviet peoples and Armies".

When the formation of planes carrying Soviet soldiers touched down, the crowd warmly welcomed the guests, shouting "welcome," "friendship" and "solidarity" and waving bunches of flowers.

They were met at the airfield by Major General Pak Hyong-uk and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and Ambassador Nikolay Shubnikov and Military Attache Gennadi Bulanov of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS MESSAGE TO USSR'S GORBACHEV

SK080725 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, has sent a message of congratulations to Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Fatherland War. The message reads:

Moscow, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee:

On the meaningful occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Fatherland War, I, in the name of the WPK Central Committee, the Government of the DPRK, the Korean people, and in my own name, extend the warmest congratulations and warm greetings to you, and through you to the CPSU Central Committee, the presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government, and the Soviet people.

Shouldering the central burden of the World War II, the fraternal Soviet people and Army bravely overcame the grave difficulties that faced the Soviet fatherland by heroically fighting and honorably defended the gains of October and the socialist state, the first such in the world, by annihilating the fascist invaders, making a decisive contribution to emancipating the people of various countries from fascist oppression and rescuing (?the world revolution).

The historic victory achieved by the Soviet people under the leadership of the CPSU vigorously demonstrated the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system and the invincibility of the Soviet party, state, people, and Army who were firmly united. Taking advantage of this, the socialist forces expanded on a global scope in the international theater, the struggle for national liberation in the colonial countries surged forward in full-scale, and the appearance of the world changed fundamentally.

Within a short period of time following the war, the Soviet people restored their ruined national economy and turned their country into a powerful socialist country of developed economic strength, mighty defense power, and modern science and technology. Today, the Soviet people are vigorously struggling to complete a developed socialism and to defend the peace and security of the world, upholding the decisions of the extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Korean people genuinely rejoice over all the successes which have long been achieved by the Soviet people in the course of the revolution and construction, and are extending full support to and solidarity with the peace-loving and just measures taken by the Soviet party and Government to strongly oppose the aggression and war schemes of the imperialists at present, to halt the arms race, and to eliminate the danger of a global nuclear war.

The Korean people and the Soviet people have fought shoulder to shoulder on a front in joint struggle against the imperialist aggressors under the banner of Marxist-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and established firm and friendly ties sealed with blood as class brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms. We think with satisfaction of the traditional friendship, unity, and cooperative relations between the Korean and Soviet peoples which are being strengthened with each passing day in accordance with the spirit of the agreements reached at the meetings last year in Moscow between the two parties and state leaders, and are convinced that these relations will endlessly expand and develop along the crest of a rising curve.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I wholeheartedly wish that the fraternal Soviet people will brilliantly conclude the 11th 5-Year Plan by firmly uniting around the CPSU led by yourself, that they will greet the 27th CPSU Congress with a high degree of political enthusiasm and labor successes, and wish them greater victory in their future struggle to defend world peace and to achieve victory in the cause of socialism and communism.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK

[Dated] 8 May 1985, Pyongyang

NODONG SINMUN GROUP LEAVES FOR USSR, POLAND

SK071030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA) -- A delegation of NODONG SINMUN headed by its Editor-in-Chief Kim Ki-nam left Pyongyang on May 7 by air for a visit to the Soviet Union and Poland.

It was seen off at the airport by General Director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY Cho Hyon-ok, First Deputy Editor-in-Chief of NODONG SINMUN Choe Chil-nam, Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov and Polish Ambassador to Korea Leon Tomaszewski.

KIM YONG-NAM MEETS AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

SK070750 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] On 1 May, Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier and foreign minister of the DPRK Administration Council, met with Steger, vice chancellor and minister for trade, commerce, and industry of the Republic of Austria, and held talks with him in a friendly atmosphere. The same day, the foreign minister and his entourage were invited to a banquet hosted by Leopold Gratz, foreign minister of the Republic of Austria. Also invited to this banquet were our country's ambassador to Austria and staff members of his embassy. Participating in the banquet were Fritz Marsch, central secretary of the Austrian Socialist Party, general department chiefs of the Austrian Foreign Ministry, and functionaries concerned.

On 4 May, the foreign minister hosted a banquet in connection with his visit to Austria. Invited to this banquet were Leopold Gratz, foreign minister of the Republic of Austria, a Fritz Marsch, central secretary of the Austrian Socialist Party and deputy general secretary and chief of the General Bureau of the Austrian Foreign Ministry; and functionaries concerned. Participating in the banquet were our country's ambassador to Austria and staff members of his embassy.

Speeches were made at these banquets. The participants toasted to the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the long life and good health of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il; and to the long lives and good health of Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of Austria, and of Fred Sinowatz, chancellor of Austria.

On 3 May, the foreign minister met with Anton Benya, president of the National Council of the Republic of Austria, and with the vice presidents of this council and held talks with them in a friendly atmosphere. The same day, the foreign minister visited the building of the Secretariat of the United Nations in Vienna and held talks with workers of this Secretariat.

Prior to this, on 31 April the foreign minister met with Fritz Marsch and (Fetel Scheveru), central secretaries of the Austrian Socialist Party, and international secretaries of this party and held talks with them in a friendly atmosphere.

KIM HWAN ATTENDS GDR AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

SK070404 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA) -- Karl-Heinz Kern, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to our country, gave a reception at his embassy on the evening of May 6 on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the liberation of the German people.

Invited there were Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, Comrade Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and other personages concerned.

Karl-Heinz Kern made a speech at the reception.

He pointed first to the decisive role of the Soviet Union in defeating Hitler fascism. He said that the GDR would in the future, too, express solidarity to the just struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful solution of the problem of national reunification free from outside interference and fully support all initiatives of the DPRK for the relaxation of the tension and security on the Korean peninsula.

Referring to the friendly relations between the two countries, he stressed: The historic visit to the GDR by the party and state delegation headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has brought the relations of fraternal friendship between the two countries to a high stage.

He said the GDR people highly estimated the successes made by the industrious and resourceful Korean people in the struggle for adding lustre to the honour of the country and for world peace under the tested leadership of the WPK Central Committee headed by respected Comrade Kim Il-song, and sincerely wished them greater success in the future.

Vice-Premier Kim Hwan made a speech next.

The liberation of Germany from Hitler fascism was a historic event which opened a new prospect for the German people to hew out the road toward socialism and communism, he said, and continued:

Today the GDR people firmly rallied around the Socialist Unity Party of Germany headed by respected Comrade Erich Honecker are making a positive contribution to the strengthening and development of socialist forces through their vigorous endeavours to attain the ten goals of economic strategy for the 1980s set forth at the tenth congress of the party and promote the construction of a developed socialist society.

The German Democratic Republic, as a fortress firmly guarding the western post of socialism, is greatly contributing to defending peace and security in Europe. He expressed the conviction that the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would further consolidate and develop in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the GDR.

The attendants at the reception raised glasses to the indestructible friendship and unity between the DPRK and the GDR, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Erich Honecker.

THREE DELEGATIONS LEAVE FOR CHINA 6, 7 May

SK071606 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1535 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the DPRK Radio and TV Broadcasting Committee headed by its Vice-Chairman Kim Kwang-ho and a delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Vice-Chairman of its Central Committee Na Yong-su left Pyongyang on May 7 for a visit to China. Earlier, on May 6 a delegation of KULLOJA headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Pak Kwan-sol left Pyongyang on May 6 for China.

S. KOREA-U.S. ANNUAL SECURITY MEETING DECRIED

SK061308 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 5 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, we will discuss the 17th South Korea-U.S. Annual Security Consultative Meeting scheduled to be held soon.

Under the auspices of the defense ministers of South Korea and the United States, the 17th South Korea-U.S. Annual Security Consultative Meeting will be held in Washington on 7 and 8 May. It is said that the meeting will discuss the issue of intensively supplementing the joint defense military capability of South Korea and the United States to counter an accidental incident on the Korean peninsula. It is also known that the South Korean and U.S. authorities will extensively discuss pending issues, such as the development of the defense industry, the expansion of the domestic repair of equipment of the U.S. forces in the country, and the improvement of conditions for foreign military sales. This shows that the upcoming South Korea-U.S. Annual Security Consultative Meeting will be a criminal conference designed to complete war preparations in the shortest period of time by expanding aggressive war preparations against North Korea in a step-by-step manner.

In particular, the upcoming South Korea-U.S. Annual Security Consultative Meeting is quite dangerous because this meeting will discuss a concrete measure to implement a war plan to attack the North agreed upon at the recent South Korea-U.S. summit talks. As is known, at the South Korea-U.S. summit talks and at other consultative meetings, nation-selling traitor Chon Tu-hwan and warmaniac Reagan discussed matters concerning the continuous deployment of U.S. forces in South Korea, the increase of military capability, aid for the munitions industry, technical cooperation needed to increase the military capability of the South Korean Armed Forces, and military aid to South Korea. It is well known to the world that the issues discussed at these talks and meetings were aimed at perpetually dividing the Korean peninsula and at accelerating war preparations for northward invasion.

After obtaining such an agreement, traitor Chon Tu-hwan raved that there would be a follow-up action to achieve this end.

The 17th South Korea-U.S. Annual Security Consultative Meeting scheduled to be held in Washington will be a criminal conference which will be held as a follow-up action designed to accelerate the war preparations discussed during Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States. Accordingly, it is very obvious that this security consultative meeting will see that U.S. forces are deployed permanently in South Korea, will lead the situation in our country closer to the verge of war by extremely heightening tension there, and will drive our people deep into the danger of war. Because of this, our people resolutely oppose and reject the South Korea-U.S. Annual Security Consultative Meeting planned by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are trying to justify their maneuvers to make war preparations for a northward invasion. However, our people will never tolerate this. Our people do not want a criminal aggressive war which will bring unprecedented disasters.

Instead of clinging to war preparations for a northward invasion, the U.S. aggressors should withdraw from this land without delay in accordance with the unanimous demand of our people and the international community, taking along their nuclear weapons.

Instead of trying to find a way to survive by provoking a war of northward invasion while begging for the permanent presence of U.S. aggressive forces and for the increase of military capability, traitor Chon Tu-hwan should step down from the seat of power.

Our people will never tolerate the permanent occupation of South Korea by U.S. aggressive forces, the increase of military capability, and the act of provoking a war of northward invasion. Our people will banish the U.S. aggressive forces from this land by vigorously waging the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle to achieve independence, and will overthrow pro-U.S. stooge Chon Tu-hwan who is trying to prolong his dirty life by clinging to the United States.

SOUTH STUDENT RALLY DEMANDS CHON'S RESIGNATION

SK070408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA) -- About 1,500 students of Koryo University on May 6 staged a fierce anti-"government" demonstration, strongly demanding the resignation of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, according to a REUTER report from Seoul. They also strongly demanded the puppet government to abolish repressive "labour laws" and to work for democracy in South Korea. They marched to the campus gate all at once to take to the streets.

Upset by this, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist junta mobilised more than 500 riot police in suppression. The indignant students stubbornly fought, hurling rocks at the tear gas firing police.

On May 3, more than 700 students of Tanguk University in Seoul gave a performance satirizing the history of crimes committed by the flunkeyist traitors in the period from the March 1 popular uprising in 1919 to the Kwangju popular uprising in 1980 and held an anti-"government" demonstration, shouting "End flunkeyist diplomacy", "Bear responsibility for the Kwangju massacre" and other slogans, according to a South Korean newspaper report. They stubbornly fought, throwing flame bottles and fire cotton sticks at the puppet police who frantically pounced upon them.

According to another report, that day more than 1,000 students of Seoul and Yonse Universities held demonstrations condemning the crimes of the military fascist junta in ruthlessly massacring participants in the Kwangju popular uprising five years ago. Earlier, on May 1, students in Seoul and Inchon who held torchlight demonstrations in Inchon raided the puppet Chongchon police booth.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CAPE VERDE DELEGATION

Meeting With Kong Chin-tae

SK040424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 4 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, on May 3 met and had a talk in a friendly atmosphere with the government delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde headed by Comrade Silvino Manuel da Luz, member of the Political Committee of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde and minister of foreign affairs, when it paid a courtesy call on him.

Now the entire Korean people are effecting a new upsurge and innovations in the political, economic, cultural and all other fields under the wise guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, in hearty response to the tasks set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to significantly celebrate the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party as a grand festival of victors, he stressed.

In his speech Silvino Manuel da Luz said: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song enjoys respect among the peoples of all the countries including our people who advocate chajusong, defend national dignity and treasure friendship and solidarity among the peaceloving peoples. Today the immortal chuche idea serves as our guiding compass, he noted, and said:

We are advancing along the road of progress, inspired by this idea. The proposal for north-South parliamentary talks advanced by the DPRK is a most correct step toward the realisation of the reunification of Korea by means of dialogue.

Pointing out that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries have been further consolidated, he declared:

I am convinced that our current visit to the DPRK will contribute to further strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the two countries and two peoples.

The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of esteemed comrade President Aristides Pereira.

Kong Chin-tae Banquet Speech

SK060808 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 3 May 85

[Speech by Kong Chin-tae, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, at banquet arranged by the DPRK Government for a Cape Verde Government delegation at the People's Cultural Palace in Pyongyang on 3 May -- read by announcer]

[Text] It is our people's greatest joy to meet comrades-in-arms from Cape Verde with whom we have established inseparable fraternity in the joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism. The peoples of our two countries have always and consistently trodden the same road, sharing joy and hardship, supporting and encouraging each other.

During the arduous time when the people of Cape Verde waged a struggle for national liberation with arms in hand, the Korean people actively supported them, regarding their struggle as their own; and today as well we are supporting with invariable fidelity, the just cause of the people of Cape Verde for the construction of a new society.

As we did in the past, we will deeply cherish fraternal friendship for the people of Cape Verde in the future too, and actively support your just cause by all means.

The fraternal people of Cape Verde also regarded our people as their close friends and comrades-in-arms and have always and firmly supported our cause of reunifying the fatherland. Our people have received great encouragement from such support from the people of Cape Verde, and take pride in having close brothers like the people of Cape Verde in the land of Africa.

The flower-garden of friendship which the peoples of our two countries have been wholeheartedly growing is blooming more beautifully because of the significant meeting in Pyongyang in May 1982 between our people's respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Comrade President Aristides Pereira. Today, the Korean people and the people of Cape Verde are supporting and cooperating with each other in the struggle to construct a new society in accordance with the milestone provided by the meeting of the heads of state of the two countries, and are further strengthening and developing friendship and unity.

Our people have taken deep interest in the vigorous struggle of the fraternal people of Cape Verde under the correct leadership of the respected Comrade President Aristides Pereira after cutting the shackles of colonial rule and achieving national independence to realize the hopeful objective of constructing their country into a free, democratic, and prosperous country.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people highly value the active struggle of the Government of Cape Verde to stabilize and improve the people's lives, making great effort for agricultural production to achieve a breakthrough in the difficult situation resulting from the prolonged severe drought and natural disaster.

In the past, the imperialists maneuvered in various ways to obliterate the Republic of Cape Verde which is separated from the continent and which consists of small islands, but they could not block the vigorous advance movement of the people of your country who stood up to take their destiny in their own hands and to construct a new and independent society.

We are firmly convinced that the friendly people of Cape Verde will overcome all difficulties and trials they encounter and construct a new independent Cape Verde excellently and without fail in accordance with the objectives they put forward.

This year is a very significant year for our people. This year we greet the 40th anniversaries of the liberation of the fatherland and the founding of the WPK. All Korean people are now effecting new upsurges in all fields -- political, economic, and cultural -- upholding the task given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to celebrate the 40th anniversaries of the liberation of the fatherland and the founding of the party splendidly as a grand festivity of victors, and following the wise leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Our people have the important and weighty task of accelerating socialist construction in the northern half of the republic and, at the same time, realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Some time ago, our country's SPA made a new and epochal proposal to hold North-south parliamentary talks and announce a joint declaration of nonaggression. This proposal of ours is an epochal proposal for national salvation to ease tension on the Korean peninsula; to restore trust and national harmony between the North and the South; and, further, to accelerate the peaceful reunification, of the country.

With the active support of the world's peace-loving people, our people will certainly realize the reunification of the country through the united strength of the entire Korean nation, overcoming the difficulties in the way of reunification.

Taking this opportunity, I express my deep gratitude to the government and the people of Cape Verde for their active support of our people's cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Your visit to our country will contribute to further strengthening the friendship and unity between the peoples of the two countries which are being promoted with each passing day based on fraternal fidelity and trust.

The Korean people will wage a vigorous struggle in firm unity with the fraternal people of Cape Verde to liquidate imperialism and colonialism from the earth and to construct a new, independent, and peaceful world.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people resolutely denounce the apartheid of the South African racists, send militant solidarity to the Namibian people struggling for national independence, and actively support the struggle of the peoples of all countries of the world against all forms of subjugation and aggression and for national independence and peace.

Finally, I propose a toast to the friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and Cape Verde, to the long life and good health of the respected Comrade President Aristides Pereira, to the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the health of the respected Comrade Silvino Manuel da Luz, and to the health of the many friends and comrades of friendly Cape Verde.

Talks Held 4 May

SK041545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 4 (KCNA) -- Talks between the government delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cape Verde were held in Pyongyang on May 4.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and other officials concerned.

Present on the opposite side were members of the delegation headed by Comrade Silvino Maneul da Luz, member of the Political Committee of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde and minister of foreign affairs. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

ROK RESPONDS TO NORTH MESSAGE ON ASSEMBLY TALKS

SK080337 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] The National Assembly, in connection with the telephone notice which the Supreme People's Assembly of North Korea sent on 30 April regarding North-South parliamentary talks, sent a reply to the North Korean side by telephone. The reply said that when the National Assembly opens in the future, the proposal of the North Korean side will be discussed, and a reply will be sent at an early date. Yi Chin-u, secretary of the National Assembly, said that, in connection with the telephone notice which the North Korean side sent on 30 April, a reply showing our stand was sent at 1000 today to Kim Pong-chu, secretary general of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of North Korea, through the Red Cross societies of the North and the South by using the direct telephone line between the North and the South.

In the reply, Secretary General Yi Chin-u said: A reply has not been sent because the National Assembly has not opened yet. However, noting your telephone notice in which you said that your side would await our reply patiently, when the National Assembly opens in the future, the proposal of your side will be immediately discussed, and a reply will be sent at an early date.

Yi added, in the reply: We regret your attitude of seeking to deliberately create obstacles to North-South dialogue again by talking about an "ominous act" and so on and by listing matters which have nothing to do with North-South dialogue in the telephone notice sent on 30 April. But we will deal with dialogue with a sincere attitude, regardless of your assertion.

In the reply sent today, Secretary General Yi Chin-u acknowledged receipt of the 9 April letter of the chairman of the SPA of North Korea by the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea, and said that copies of the letter were conveyed to the presidents of all political parties. He said that the then National Assembly speaker and the representatives of the ruling and opposition parties agreed to send a reply when the new National Assembly opens.

EDITORIAL ON ROK-U.S. SECURITY CONSULTATIVE MEETING

SK070806 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 7 May 85 p 2

[Editorial: "The Productivity of the ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting"]

[Text] We are compelled to direct our full attention to the results of the 17th annual ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting, which began yesterday and will continue for 3 days, in view of our rapidly changing security situation. The questions and the situation relating to the security of the Korean peninsula were clearly delineated in a press release made public after the Chon-Reagan summit talks of 27 April. The leaders of the two nations expressed concern over the continuous deployment of North Korean forces closer to the Demilitarized Zone and reconfirmed the increasing necessity of vigilance against such a move. The current Security Consultative Meeting is being held after agreement was reached between the two top leaders.

In fact, warnings against such a move by North Korean troops were being repeated quite recently. On 4 May, a report from London noted that the Soviet Union will offer MIG-23 airplanes and T-72 tanks while THE WASHINGTON TIMES pointed out that the North Korean troops have constructed more than 100 underground bunkers closer to the armistice line, thus reducing our side's possible advance warning time to 6 hours in an emergency.

Logically, the military moves by the North Korean side prior to the two international sports events in 1986 and 1988 are an attempt to threaten these events. Reports said that the Military Committee Meeting [MCM] held yesterday also discussed this matter and recommended appropriate countermeasures. We hope that concrete joint steps to safeguard these events will be firmly worked out during the MCM plenary.

We also believe in the necessity of proper measures to counter the military collusion between the Soviet Union and North Korea, which has recently been intensified, not to speak of unity between Korea and the United States and consolidation of their combat readiness.

Matters relating to compensation for the loss of combat capability caused by the shipment of Hughes helicopters to North Korea and measures to reinforce the U.S. troops in South Korea should be realized.

More basically, epochal steps should be taken to strengthen the self-defense capability of the [ROK] Army, which is our long-cherished desire. We feel that the improvement of conditions of foreign military sales [FMS], scientific and technical cooperation, readjustment of ownership of science and technology, permission to export of our defense industry commodities, and ROK's repairing of military equipment of the U.S. troops stationed in Asian and Pacific areas will serve as a foundation for achieving our desire.

Such subjects have been discussed as agenda items for several years. But the U.S. side never responded with generosity. Concerning FMS conditions, such a benefit as that accorded to NATO members nations should have been granted to us long ago. Issues relating to the promotion of scientific and technical cooperation and to the right to export defense industry goods should be settled at an early date in view of the degree of Korea's contribution to U.S. security.

The situation of the Korean people, who are continuously contributing to the security of Korea and the United States, of Northeast Asia, and of the free world while spending nearly 6 percent of their GNP, cannot often be seen elsewhere. People may easily note that our burden is enormous compared to that of Japan.

Even if the United States, the principal nation responsible for such security, accords us preferential cooperation transcending its gain and loss, does this run counter to its moral obligations and substantive interests?

A report noted that the U.S. side even placed "an adverse order" on us to share more expenses for operating the Combined Forces Command. We hope this report is a mere rumor. We also hope that the ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting will produce good results by taking a comprehensive view of the situation.

CHON, PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ SPEAK AT STATE DINNER

SK070917 Seoul YONHAP in English 0905 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 7 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Tuesday said that, as a member of the Third World, his country emphasizes mutually beneficial cooperation with developing nations in its foreign policy.

"The Republic of Korea has been exerting incessant efforts to improve relations with all countries, regardless of ideology or political system, in the interest of world peace and prosperity, as well as our own development," Chon said at a state dinner he hosted at Chongwadae for President Mohammad Ziaul Haq of Pakistan.

"It is essential for developing countries to strengthen cooperation and joint efforts to achieve peace in the interest of common prosperity," Chon continued.

The Korean president said that Ziaul Haq's visit to Seoul will, in the spirit of South-South cooperation, lay a historic cornerstone for the expansion of cooperation between Korea and Pakistan in all fields. The establishment of peace on the Korean peninsula is the only way to achieve peaceful reunification, Chon said. "Peace here will certainly also benefit world peace and stability."

South Korea's "earnest endeavors in this regard have not yet borne any fruit," Chon added. "However, we will continue to exert our utmost efforts until North Korea gives up its dream of unifying Korea by force."

In reply, Ziaul Haq said that Pakistan sincerely supports the peaceful reunification of Korea. "We reaffirm our good wishes for the success of the efforts toward this goal." He said that the Pakistani Government has always regarded the division of Korea, which was brought about unwarranted hardship and distress for the Korean nation, as a result of World War II.

The Pakistan president said it is high time for South Korea and Pakistan to learn more about each other and that he is certain that cooperation between the two nations will advance the interests of both the Korean and Pakistani peoples without hindering the friendship of either nation with a third state. In conclusion, Ziaul Haq said that Islamabad and Seoul can expand bilateral cooperation to the benefit of both countries in the pursuit of peace and progress.

SOVIET ATHLETES TO ATTEND SPORTS MEETS IN SEOUL

SK080115 Seoul YONHAP in English 0109 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 (YONHAP) -- The Soviet Union plans to participate in the world judo championships and the world archery meet to be held in Seoul this fall, Yuri Tchesnokov, a member of the Soviet Olympic Committee, said here Tuesday.

Tchesnokov, vice president of the International Volleyball Federation (FIVB), made the remarks at a news conference held at the Japanese Press Center after arriving here from Seoul earlier in the day. During his visit to South Korea, he inspected olympics facilities in Seoul.

Tchesnokov also gave an indication that the Soviet Union is prepared to participate in the Seoul Olympics in 1988, by recalling the remark made in March by Soviet Olympic Committee Chairman Marat Gramof that "The time has come to prepare for the forthcoming Olympics."

The world judo championships will be held Sept. 26-29 and the world archery meet Sept. 30-Oct. 6.

CHON RENEWS OPEN-DOOR POLICY WITH SPORTS OFFICIALS

SK070128 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 May 85 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan, meeting with visiting top officials of the International Volleyball Federation (IVBF) yesterday, said Korea is pursuing an opendoor policy toward all countries, whatever their ideologies and systems may be.

Saying that all the Korean people are making all-out efforts to prepare for the 1988 Seoul Olympics, Chon asked the IVBF officials to cooperate positively in making the forthcoming Seoul Olympics a successful event for all mankind.

IVBF President Ruben Acosta Hernandez said, in reply, that he appreciates Korea's open-door policy toward all international sportsmen. Referring to the hospitality he received during his stay here, Hernandez said that when he arrived at Kimpo International Airport, he discovered why all foreigners like Korea and want to come again. IVBF Vice President Yuriy Tchesnokov said he would like to thank President Chon "on behalf of all Soviet sports officials."

Hernandez and Tchesnokov arrived in Seoul Thursday for a seven-day visit.

SWISS SECRETARY MEETS VICE FOREIGN MINISTER

SK061105 Seoul YONHAP in English 1054 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 6 (YONHAP) -- Swiss Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Edouard Brunner said that his visit Monday to the Korean truce village of Panmunjom made him think more seriously about the Korean problem. As a member of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission for the past 32 years, Switzerland has worked for the peace of the Korean peninsula.

Brunner said he believes that the Koreans can find ways to solve the Korean problem through negotiations and serious talks between the two Koreas. "I was impressed by the serious and deep way in which Vice Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok explained to me about the South's efforts to have talks with the North," he said.

He met with Yi Thursday to exchange views on questions of security in Northeast Asia and Europe, and to discuss matters of mutual concern. The Swiss secretary refused to comment on the prospects of South and North Korea entering the United Nations simultaneously, noting that his nation is not a member of the world organization.

Winding up his seven-day visit, Brunner will leave here for Tokyo Tuesday before proceeding to China.

BUSINESS LEADERS DEPART FOR JAPAN VISIT

SK070122 Seoul YONHAP in English 0112 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 7 (YONHAP) -- A group of 18 South Korean business leaders leaves here Tuesday afternoon for a five-day visit to Japan, at the invitation of Keidanren, the Federation of Economic Organizations in Japan. They are scheduled to meet Japanese political and business leaders to discuss ways to reduce South Korea's trade deficit with Japan and to expedite Japan's transfer of technology to Korea. Their trip to Japan is in return for the visit by Yasuhiro Inayaman, president of Keidanren, and other Japanese business leaders to Korea last October.

The Korean delegation includes Chong Chu-yong, president of the Federation of Korean Industries; Kim Yong-wan, president of Kyungbang Ltd.; Pak Tae-chun, president of Korean Air (KAL); and Choe Chong-hyon, chairman of Sunkyong Business Group.

SOVIET ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO BATMONH

OW070041 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1732 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 6 (MONTSAME) -- Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the USSR to the MPR K. Ye. Fomichenko presented his credentials to President of the MPR J. Batmonh on May 4 at the MPR Government House.

The Soviet ambassador noted that the Soviet Union. (?Mongolian) People's Republic was the oldest friend of the Soviet Union. [as received] The Soviet people remember with gratitude the assistance and support rendered by fraternal Mongolia in the war against fascist Germany and militarist Japan. Today, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the great victory -- the common fete of the entire progressive mankind -- we pay tribute to the feat of Soviet and Mongolian peoples, who repulsed in worthy manner the encroachments of hostile forces, and they will do that again if circumstances arise, the Soviet ambassador said.

I can state with all the responsibility that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government will continue doing their utmost to steadily develop our friendship and all-round cooperation in political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical, military and all other spheres, K. Ye. Fomichenko underscored.

In his reply speech Mongolian President J. Batmonh said: You, Comrade Ambassador, are taking up the responsible post of the plenipotentiary representative of the land of Soviet at a significant for us time, when the peoples of our countries together with the entire progressive mankind are marking the glorious 40th anniversary of the world-wide historic victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism. The heroic Soviet people and their Armed Forces had borne the brunt of World War II and played the decisive role in the rout of shock forces of imperialism, thus having delivered peoples of the world from fascist enslavement. The Mongolian leader warmly congratulated the workers of the Soviet Embassy, all Soviet people living and working in Mongolia on the 40 years of the great victory.

Today, when the international situation has gravely exacerbated through the aggressive actions of imperialist circles with the United States at the head, there is no other task more important and urgent than that of fighting for lasting peace, curbing the reckless arms race and preventing its spread to outer space, the Mongolian leader went on to say. This has been clearly stated at the recent meeting of party and state leaders of the socialist countries -- the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

The Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Mongolian Government firmly support Soviet peace initiatives aimed at averting the arms race and preventing it in outer space. Together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries we shall further work for promoting the realization of the aims and goals of the peaceloving foreign political course of socialism.

The Leninist friendship with the Soviet people, their open-hearted assistance and support have helped our country in solving the task of historic significance -- to by-pass the capitalist path of development and embark on the road of wholesome socialist construction. That's why the concern for cementing Mongolian-Soviet friendship, expanding and consolidating close cooperation with the Soviet Union is always in the centre of attention of our party and government, J. Batmonh Pinpointed.

After the presentation of credentials a cordial and friendly [talk] took place between J. Batmonh and K. Ye. Fomichenko.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON THAI-LAO CLASHES

BK071327 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1426 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 7 -- The spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea released here today the following statement:

"Ignoring the protest of the public opinion, including the Thai public, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries, while continuing their support to the Polpotist army remnants and the other Khmer reactionaries to oppose the People's Republic of Kampuchea, have incessantly taken hostile actions against the Lao People's Democratic Republic. During last April they made numerous shellings of the villages of Mai, Kang and Savang in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province of Laos and sent troops to encroach upon those villages. On April 22 they took another step of war by shelling and attacking with infantry those three villages, causing heavy losses in lives and property to the local population.

"These new hostile acts of the ultrarightist reactionaries in Thailand against the Lao People's Democratic Republic show that they are obstinately following the path of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in opposing the three Indochinese countries and maintaining tension in this region.

"These moves which only serve China's interest are running counter to the aspirations and efforts made by the Thai and other Southeast Asian peoples, which aspirations and efforts are for good neighbourhood and peaceful coexistence without all the threats from the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists.

"The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea vehemently condemns all these aggressive acts of the Thai authorities against the L.P.D.R. and demands that they put an immediate end to all these moves and pull out all their troops from the Lao territory. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the P.R.K. totally supports the just stance of the L.P.D.R. mentioned in the statement of the LPDR Foreign Ministry's spokesman on April 25, 1985, and fully supports all measures taken by the L.P.D.R. in order to safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity."

'IMMEDIATE END' TO THAI 'HOSTILE ACTS' DEMANDED

BK071152 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1119 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 7 -- The Thai authorities have most recently carried out multiple hostile acts severely violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

On May 1, two Thai F-5E dropped eight bombs on the ending section of Road 56 before the invasion of four Thai Marine companies into the area. Three days later on May 4, Thai L-19 aircraft made reconnaissance flights over the road section on which F-5E fighters from Utapao Air-Base later dropped many more bombs.

On the ground, on April 30 and May 1, Thailand's artillery and mortars pound the areas of the Preah Vihear Temple (Preah Vihear), north and northwest of Yeang Dangkum, north of Phnom Malai and north of Pailin (Battambang) and other places.

The Thai authorities must put an immediate end to these hostile acts.

U.S. TRADE EMBARGO ON NICARAGUA CONDEMNED

BK061424 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1157 GMT 4 May 85

["The Nicaraguan People Will Win!" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 May (SPK) -- The trade and transport embargo imposed by the Reagan administration on Nicaragua shows the despair of the U.S. Government following the failure of its indirect military intervention and political and diplomatic sanctions against this small but courageous country in Central America. It shows the bitterness felt by Reagan regarding the congressional veto of his proposal to provide a \$14 million aid to the contras.

The Reagan administration, which claims to be the protector of democracy and international law, has lost its head because of its senseless hatred for Nicaragua.

The total trade embargo, the suspension of the U.S.-Nicaragua agreement, and the stoppage of the air and shipping traffic constitutes an escalation of the undeclared war conducted by the United States. It is a violation of the principles of the UN Charter, international law, and the Organization of American States; and it deals a blow to the peace efforts of the Contadora Group.

This odious act has been condemned by progressive opinion in the world. It was criticized even by several Western allies at the recent 7-country summit in Bonn, West Germany.

Reagan can glibly justify his act by saying that it is a response to "an urgent situation created by aggressive acts" of the Nicaraguan Government and by the "close bonds" between Moscow and Managua and that his intention is the "democratization" of Nicaragua. But he cannot hide the fact that he is now preparing the ground for a large-scale intervention in Nicaragua, just as he did in Grenada.

The Cambodian people, who know only too well the perfidy of U.S. imperialism, energetically condemn this hostile act against the fraternal people of Nicaragua. Together with Cuba, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries, we firmly support the Nicaraguan people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism in defense of socialism in the Western Hemisphere. The Nicaraguan people will never be alone, and the Nicaraguan revolution will triumph. "Venceremos!"

ARTICLE HAILS SRV-PRK 'INSEPARABLE' TIES

BK070657 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 May 85

[Station "article": "The Relationship Between the Two Countries, Cambodia and Vietnam, Is Like Fish and Water -- Inseparable"]

[Text] The relationship between the two parties, governments, and peoples of Cambodia and Vietnam is harmonious, like fish and water: inseparable. This was stated by our esteemed and beloved, Comrade Heng Samrin -- general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of States -- in his statement made at a meeting held in Phnom Penh on 8 January 1984 to welcome the high-ranking Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Comrade Truong Chinh.

This statement by the comrade chairman reminds us of the resolution adopted by the Fourth KPRP Congress, which stressed clearly: Cambodia-Vietnam solidarity constitutes the strategic ideology of our party, an objective and historically necessary aspiration, a determining element in the realization of Cambodia's destiny and future, a wholesome sentiment, and an unswerving attitude of the new Cambodians. This is the truth that even our enemies cannot deny.

Cambodia and Vietnam are two nations which, together with Laos, exist in the Indochinese peninsula. Their grassland, mountain ranges, and forests are linked together. They share the water of the Mekong River and are humble and gentle people who love peace, independence, and freedom. As stated by President Ho Chi Minh, the outstanding son of Vietnam and the first communist in Indochina: Nothing is more valuable than independence and freedom.

Over the past century, the most sacred and persistent aspiration of the two nations has been constantly threatened and exploited by old and new colonialists -- French colonialism, Japanese fascism, and U.S. imperialism in the past and the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists now -- who have taken turns occupying, oppressing and exploiting our two nations. These aggressors have pursued a policy of divide and rule and have tried hard to pit the Indochinese people against their fellow Indochinese in an attempt to weaken the Cambodian and Vietnamese nations. To realize their perfidious schemes, the enemies have sowed the feelings of enmity between the two nations and turned the feudalist conflicts into nationalist conflicts by inciting narrow-minded nationalism. However, despite these perfidious schemes of the enemies, the genuine revolutionary forces of the two countries -- guided by Marxism-Leninism and the slogan: Let all the oppressed proletarians be united; fight shoulder to shoulder, sharing the same trench, a grain of salt, and a bowl of rice, and together braving rain, storms, and barrages of gunfire for the cause of independence and freedom. In this struggle, Vietnam constituted the important and main force and the symbol of sacrifice and heroism. The sacrifice of an immense quantity of flesh and blood by the Cambodian and Vietnamese cadres and combatants has created a most special and firm bond that is the deciding factor in the vital victory of the two countries -- Cambodia and Vietnam.

To us, the Cambodian sons and daughters of the Angkor land who lived through this experience full of the sacrificing of flesh and blood, has come a clear awareness of the significance of the Cambodia-Vietnam harmonious militant solidarity and the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos solidarity, which determine the development of each country and are a sacred weapon ensuring our survival and the defense of our nations' independence, sovereignty, and integrity.

During all the stages of revolutionary struggle, our people saw with their own eyes that whenever it was shed, the fresh blood of our Vietnamese comrades-in-arms always brought rights and freedoms to our people. This is different from the foul blood of the French colonialists, Japanese fascists, and U.S. imperialists, which, whenever it was shed, has caused disasters to and the separation of our people. In other words, the Cambodia-Vietnam alliance was born from the pure and profound aspiration of the two nations and is based on the principles of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

The powerful influence of this militant solidarity was clearly displayed when our people, who were living in the pool of blood and tears and facing the danger of genocide, called for help. By sacrificing everything, our Vietnamese friends who understand the Cambodian people better than anyone else had come to drive out the traitorous clique -- Mao Zedong's running dog -- and rescued the Cambodian nation from the abyss of genocide.

In sum, thanks to the Cambodia-Vietnam militant solidarity, during the past more than half a century we conquered first the French colonialists, Japanese militarist and the U.S. imperialists and later the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists whose lackey is the Pol Pot clique. Thus, the imperialists, Beijing hegemonist-expansionists, and their accomplices have sought every means to destroy this militant solidarity.

They have accused Vietnam, which has helped the Cambodian people, of committing aggression against Cambodia; they have cunningly demanded that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Cambodia so that they can reinstall the genocidal Pol Pot regime in the land of Angkor. But, as Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, said during the KPRP congress in 1981: No scheme, no matter how perfidious, can break the solidarity between the two peoples of Cambodia and Vietnam and the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos solidarity.

Through tests and trials in the past, we realize that whenever the Cambodian and Vietnamese revolutions were closely coordinated, we won. On the contrary, whenever the Cambodia-Vietnam alliance and friendship were destroyed and the sense of narrow-minded nationalism was incited by the enemies, our revolutions would lose. All of this conforms with a remark by Comrade Heng Samrin, our party general secretary, at the celebration of the 33d founding anniversary of our party on 28 June 1983: Solidarity with the Vietnamese people and party has become a vital need for our nation. It is one of the laws of development of our country's revolution and a condition for building our party.

Today, for this lofty cause, the Cambodian people throughout the country solemnly pledge to the party, front, government, and the souls of over 3 million Cambodians who died at the hands of the Pol Pot clique that we will continue to nurture Cambodia-Vietnam solidarity, thus making it flourish forever, and regard this care as a yardstick of our level of patriotism. At the same time, we pledge to oppose all phenomena which affect this special militant solidarity and to strive to get rid of narrow-minded nationalism. Despite all the perfidious maneuvers by the enemies, truth remains truth. In whatever circumstances, no one can turn black into white.

KHMER CIVILIANS SAID FORCED TO FIGHT RESISTANCE

BK070253 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 May 85 p 1

[Excerpt] About 10,000 Khmer civilians who were wounded or disabled while fighting anti-Hanoi resistance forces are being allowed by Vietnam to return home, a resistance radio broadcast monitored by UPI said yesterday. Thai military sources also reported that Khmer Rouge fighters rocketed a Vietnamese position near the Thai-Kampuchean border, killing seven of Hanoi's soldiers.

The radio of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), monitored in Aranyaprathet, said the Kampuchean civilians pressed into fighting the resistance forces suffered heavy casualties and were no longer useful to Hanoi. More than 500 of the civilians suffered gunshot wounds while 4,000 were injured by landmines and another 5,500 suffered from malaria, the radio report said.

It did not say how many civilians in all were forced to fight the resistance or how many of them were killed in clashes during Hanoi's most effective dry season offensive against the resistance, which began in November. Thai sources said the Khmer Rouge attacked a Vietnamese firebase 13 kilometres south of Aranyaprathet on Saturday [4 May] in a former Khmer Rouge area that was overrun by Vietnamese troops in March. The sources said seven Vietnamese were killed in the attack by the Khmer Rouge and 13 others were wounded. The Khmer Rouge said they suffered only one wounded in the clash.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT REJECTS SRV CHARGES

BK071534 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] The Thai Foreign Ministry today issued a statement categorically denying charges against Thailand over Thai-Lao relations made by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry in a statement circulated by the Vietnamese permanent envoy at the United Nations.

1. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's charges that Thailand fired weapons and sent forces into Laos are utter lies. On the other hand, from November 1984 to March 1985, Vietnamese forces made over 50 incursions into Thai territory, causing serious losses to Thai lives and property. This is indicated in the protest notes sent by Thailand to the UN secretary general protesting against Vietnam on several occasions.

2. The problem of Thai-Lao relations is a matter concerning both countries. The delay in normalization of relations comes mainly from the aggressive attitude adopted by Laos backed by Vietnam.

3. The Thai Government has taken measures in order to solve the problem of tension at the three disputed villages. Laos has itself admitted that there are no Thai soldiers at the three villages. The international community has accepted the truth on this matter as can be seen from the fact that Thailand received overwhelming support for its candidacy for membership in the UN Security Council.

4. Thailand wants to coexist with other countries, especially its neighbors, in peace. Thailand has never adopted a policy of expansion or annexation of any country's territory. It has never come under the dictate of any country. On the contrary, Vietnam's policy of influence and domination over Laos and Cambodia as well as its design for annexation of Thailand's 17 northeastern provinces reflects Vietnam's effort to expand its power thus undermining peace and creating tension in the region. What is important is the fact that only Vietnam now has troops of occupation and domination in Laos and Cambodia.

5. Vietnam's slanderous charges are known to all as being aimed at discrediting Thailand. Moreover, Vietnam wanted to distract international attention from the Cambodian problem because Vietnam has been the target of strong condemnation by the international community.

6. Thailand realized that there will be more of this kind of distorted slanders as Vietnam and its satellites always want to discredit Thailand and to draw international attention from the Cambodia problem and from Vietnam's policy of expansion and annexation of its neighbors' territory. It has become evident that as Vietnam intensifies occupation and domination of Laos and Cambodia, its campaign to slander Thailand also accelerates.

7. Vietnam and Laos accused Thailand of firing weapons and sending troops into Laos, but the truth is the opposite. As it really happened, Lao troops fired into Thai territory and Lao patrol units intruded into Thailand. The major incidents are as follows: On 2 March 1985 at 1940 [1240 GMT], an unidentified number of Lao soldiers fired weapons into Thailand north of Ban Bo Bia, Ban Khok subdistrict, Uttaradit Province. One Thai official was wounded.

On 13 March 1985 at 0830 [0130 GMT], a Thai patrol unit clashed with Lao soldiers who intruded into Ban Bo Bia. One Thai official was killed and another wounded. On 3 April 1985 at 1700 [1000 GMT], 250 Lao soldiers attacked a Thai military outpost in Ban Huai Yang. The group received firing support of 82-mm mortars, 103-mm recoilless rifles, and 12-tube rocket launchers. About 180 rounds of those weapons were fired into Thailand. One Thai soldier was wounded.

ATTEMPT TO ROUTE SRV FORCES GOES ON FOR 4TH DAY

BK080133 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 May 85 p 1

[Text] Fighting continued for the fourth straight day yesterday as Thai troops tried to flush out Vietnamese forces that have crossed the border and occupied a mountainous area of about two kilometres inside far south-eastern Trat Province. Vice Adm Prasoet Noikhamsiri said that between 800-1,200 Vietnamese soldiers were situated inside Thai territory.

Combined forces of Thai marines, border patrol policemen and rangers are facing difficulties in advancing on the intruders, who are holding higher ground on the Banthat mountain range.

Vietnamese soldiers rained mortar and recoilless rifle fire on the Thai troops and had planted land mines leading to their positions, he said.

Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said that at least one Thai had been killed and nine others wounded in the operation which started last Friday.

Vice Adm Prasoet said that the Vietnamese troops had crossed into Thailand late last month and intentionally occupied Thai territory at Ban Chamrak, Muang District, a mountainous and jungle area.

Further Details

BK080334 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Thailand yesterday sent its war planes against Vietnamese troops inside Thai territory as the Marines advanced to push intruders back across the Kampuchean border. A senior Navy officer attached to a border office in Chanthaburi Province, Vice Admiral Prasoet Noikhamsiri, said that 800 to 1,200 Vietnamese soldiers had dug in along a 7-km stretch of mountainous countryside 500 to 1,500 meters inside Thailand. He said the Vietnamese entered Thailand in late April in pursuit of about 1,000 Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

Vice Admiral Prasoet said the drive to push back the intruders began late Saturday. The Thai forces had to advance very slowly because every step of the way had been heavily mined by the Vietnamese. So far 1 Thai soldier and 8 Vietnamese had been killed and 14 Thai wounded, Vice Admiral Prasoet said. He also said the Vietnamese troops inside Thailand were supported by cross border artillery and mortar fire. He added the sporadic Vietnamese intrusion has taken place in Thailand's Chanthaburi-Trat border area since the start of the year but it was only in late April that significant groups of Hanoi's troops were discovered dug in on Thai soil.

PRASONG ON CAMBODIA SITUATION, ASEAN STAND

BK070315 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 May 85 p 5

[Text] Comments by academics conflicting with Thailand or ASEAN's policies regarding Vietnam and Kampuchea, are often based on theory, National Security Council secretary-general Squadron-Leader Prasong Sunsiri said yesterday.

He said that Chinese support for Thailand's and ASEAN's position on Kampuchea is based on the United Nations resolution.

Sqn Ldr Prasong added that Chinese support for the resistance is based on the belief that the Khmer resistance forces are the rightful "owners" of Kampuchea, and not the Vietnamese occupation troops.

He said that each ASEAN nation has close relations with different countries, such as Thailand with China and Indonesia with Vietnam.

Sqn Ldr Prasong said that despite these differing relationships, ASEAN holds a unified principle regarding a solution to the Kampuchean problem.

Speaking about the situation in Kampuchea, he said that the rains have started to hamper logistics for the Vietnamese.

He said that with more rain, the movement of heavy Vietnamese artillery and tanks will be difficult. He added that the morale of the resistance forces is high, as they have recruited more supporters and are now better equipped for the coming rainy season. He said that the view of the Khmers is changing.

After the invasion of Kampuchea, a considerable number of Khmers welcomed the Vietnamese. But this feeling is changing rapidly, he said.

What the Khmers inside the country are now saying is that history is repeating itself. Resistance against the Vietnamese is growing.

Sqn Ldr Prasong said that about 100,000 Kampuchean have been recruited by the Vietnamese to work in western Kampuchea. Many of them are suffering from malaria. He also predicted that the current rice shortage of about 300,000 tons in Kampuchea will still worsen.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CRITICIZES U.S. EMBARGO

OW071802 Hanoi VNA in English 1750 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 7 -- The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's spokesman has released a statement strongly criticising the Reagan administration for ordering a trade embargo against Nicaragua as from May 7 and unilaterally annulling the friendship treaty signed between the two countries in 1956. The statement reads:

"This is a new war escalation move and a preparatory step before the world for military measures against the Republic of Nicaragua. With those gross acts, the U.S. imperialists have once again exposed before the world their own war-like and aggressive nature and their policy of using force in the relations between states, which crudely trample upon the most rudimentary principles of international law. The arrogant act of the United States is facing a strong protest from broad sections of public opinion in the world, including in the allies of the U.S.

"The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam vehemently condemns the U.S. imperialists for this extremely dangerous act against the Republic of Nicaragua and demands that the U.S. Administration put and immediate end to its hostile policy against Nicaragua and seriously respond to the Nicaraguan Government's goodwill aimed at solving the situation by peaceful negotiations and on the principle of equality.

"The people and Government of the SRV once again affirms their militant solidarity with and resolute support for the heroic Nicaraguan people's just cause. We firmly believe that the Nicaraguan people, with their determination and efforts and with the strong support of socialist countries, Latin American and Caribbean countries and the whole progressive mankind, will certainly overcome all temporary difficulties, foil all hostile schemes and acts of the U.S. imperialists, firmly defend their national independence and sovereignty, successfully build a new Nicaragua and contribute actively to the safeguarding of peace and security in Central America and the Caribbean and the rest of the world".

ENVOY CONVEYS VIETNAMESE GIFT TO NICARAGUA

OW071049 Hanoi VNA in English 0859 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 6 -- Three thousands tons of sugar as gift from the Vietnamese people to the Nicaraguan people were recently handed over to Nicaraguan officials by Vietnamese Ambassador to Nicaragua Nguyen Dihn Bin at a ceremony held at the Nicaraguan port of Corintos.

Speaking on the occasion, Nicaraguan Vice Minister of Home Trade Francisco Sancho expressed the Nicaraguan people's gratitude for the Vietnamese people's love-imbued present which, he said, was shared from the still meager portions of the war aftermath plagued Vietnamese people, and which came at a time when the U.S. Congress was discussing measures to continue the supply of money and weapons for Nicaraguan reactionaries to oppose the Nicaraguan people.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON WARSAW PACT SUMMIT

OW070945 Hanoi VNA in English 0851 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 6 -- The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam today issued the following statement on the summit meeting of the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty:

"The summit meeting of party and state leaders of the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty on April 26, 1985 decided to renew the Warsaw Treaty for 20 more years and to step up the struggle for peace and disarmament to prevent and push back the danger of a nuclear war and maintain durable peace in Europe and the rest of the world.

"This is a decision of historic importance which demonstrates the socialist countries' will of peace, unswerving stance and high sense of responsibility for peace and security of their own and of other nations.

"Thirty years ago, in the face of the establishment of imperialist countries headed by the United States and their policy of stepped-up intervention and war provocations, the Warsaw Treaty Organisation, a defensive military-political alliance of the socialist countries in Europe was founded and has actively served the development and consolidation of all-round cooperation among its member countries. It has constituted a firm guarantee for the member countries' sovereignty, security and border lines for Europe to have enjoyed the longest peaceful time since the end of World War 2, thus contributing to the defence of world peace.

"Today, facing with new challenges posed by the United States' adventurous policy of striving to consolidate the NATO, step up the nuclear arms race, including that in the outer space, which seriously threatens peace in Europe and the rest of the world, the Warsaw Treaty member countries' decision to renew the treaty is completely correct and necessary.

"The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people warmly welcome and fully support that decision, fully support the persistent stance of peace of the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty, particularly the wellknown peace initiatives put forth by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee.

"The Vietnamese people firmly believe that the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty, heightening their vigilance, strengthening their solidarity with all forces of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism, will be fully able to prevent, push back and defeat all schemes of war provocations of the imperialist and international reactionary forces, and firmly defend the socialist countries' creative labour and security, thus making the most active contribution to the maintenance of peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world.

VAN TIEN DUNG GREETS USSR'S SOKOLOV 7 MAY

OW071621 Hanoi VNA in English 1606 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 7 -- Vietnamese National Defence Minister Van Tien Dung has sent a message of greetings to his Soviet counterpart, Marshal Sergey L. Sokolov, on the 40th anniversary of the victory over Fascism.

The message says:

"Together with the anti-fascist forces and the entire progressive mankind, the people and Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union, made a decisive contribution to eliminating German Fascism and Japanese militarism. The Soviet people and Armed Forces, with their remarkable revolutionary heroism and matchless courage, performed resounding exploits -- the greatest epics in the history of world wars -- firmly defended their socialist Soviet country and saved mankind from the holocaust of Fascism. The progressive mankind feels eternal gratitude to the Soviet people and Armed Forces for having made extremely considerable sacrifices and invaluable contributions to the world revolution and world peace.

"The glorious victory of the Soviet people and Armed Forces have created favourable conditions for the triumph of the Vietnamese revolution. The Vietnamese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam and President Ho Chi Minh rose up, successfully carrying out the August revolution, founding the Democratic Republic of Vietnam -- the then first and only worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia.

"The Soviet Union has always been siding with us in our protracted revolutionary struggle, both during our hard times and in our present socialist construction and national defence.

"On this occasion, we sincerely thank the Communist Party, the government, the people and the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union for their great and valuable assistance.

"We always set high value on the position and role of the Soviet Union in the struggle to prevent a new world war, to stop the arms race, including the nuclear arms race and the militarization of outer space, to ease the international situation and to preserve peace and security for mankind.

"On the occasion of this important anniversary, we would like to wish the Soviet people and Armed Forces, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, many more and still greater achievements in perfecting developed socialism, so as to constantly increase the invincible strength of the Soviet state -- the mainstay of peace and socialism -- and firmly defend the homeland of the great Lenin as well as the socialist community and world peace".

VAN TIEN DUNG GREETS CSSR NATIONAL DAY

OW071749 Hanoi VNA in English 1736 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 7 -- Vietnamese National Defence Minister Gen. Van Tien Dung has extended his warmest greetings to Senior Lieutenant-General Milan Vaclavik, his Czechoslovak counterpart, on the occasion of Czechoslovakia's 40th National Day (May 9).

The message says:

"Over the past forty years, under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovak people and Army, bringing into full play the glorious national revolutionary tradition, their patriotism, their love for socialism and their creativeness, have, together with the Soviet Red Army, fought valiantly and won glorious victories; liberating their country from the disastrous fascist occupation; firmly defending their revolutionary gains, and recording major achievements in all fields in the building of developed socialism in their beloved country.

"With those brilliant successes, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has contributed actively to the common struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The Vietnamese People's Army greatly rejoices at those considerable achievements of the Czechoslovak people and Army".

The message wished for the constant consolidation and development of the friendship, militant solidarity and fraternal co-operation between the peoples and Armies of Vietnam and Czechoslovakia.

HISTORY OF PRC'S 'HOSTILE POLICY' REVIEWED

BK011345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 30 Apr 85

[Editor (Nguyen Cong Thanh) commentary in "International Topics" feature]

[Text] As early as March and April 1975, foreign political circles and opinion already observed with astuteness that in those days the Chinese press, radios, and propaganda organs deliberately carried very sketchy and belated news reports on or dealt very little with the Vietnamese people's victories in their general offensive. Not until after 30 April 1975, following the Vietnamese people's great victory, did the Chinese leaders feel compelled to extend their grudging congratulations.

Commenting on China's attitude, Italian journalist Tiziano Terzani said: Vietnam has achieved victory. From now on, it -- meaning China -- can no longer use Vietnam as a bargaining chip in dealing with the United States.

Indeed, since the 1954 Geneva conference on Vietnam, the reactionary forces among the Chinese leadership had attempted to use Vietnam as both a gateway to the outside world and a bargaining chip in dealing with the United States. They forced Vietnam to accept partition as a solution, intending to turn North Vietnam into a buffer zone between China and the United States and permanently divide Vietnam so as to maintain south of China's border a Vietnam that was weak and totally dependent on China.

The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's white book entitled "The Truth About Sino-Vietnamese Relations in the Past 30 Years" clearly pointed out: From 1954 to 1959, when the people in South Vietnam staged their 1959-60 simultaneous uprisings, the Chinese side attempted to impose its stand on Vietnam, thereby forcing it to lay in permanent ambush and to refrain from fighting against the United States. During a CPC Central Committee plenum held at that time, the Chinese leadership openly talked about its dream of achieving hegemony over Southeast Asia and the rest of the world and extolled the prospect of Mao Zedong leading 500 million Chinese peasants in their march into the Southeast Asian region.

When the U.S. imperialists frenziedly stepped up the war of aggression against Vietnam and prepared to use their Air Force and Navy to attack North Vietnam, they were very anxious to know whether China would be willing to come to the aid of the Vietnamese people. Right at that juncture, Mao Zedong, China's top leader at that time, said during an interview with American journalist Edgar Snow that the Chinese people would not fight outside the Chinese border and that China would adopt a live-and-let-live attitude. With these hints, China had turned on the green light for the United States to launch massive and fierce attacks against North Vietnam and send troops to South Vietnam to massacre innocent people.

From then on, China began maneuvering to edge closer to the United States. After categorically rejecting a Soviet proposal for forming a common front in support of the Vietnamese people, preventing Vietnam from winning militarily, and disapproving of its diplomatic struggle, China resorted to a series of machinations to suggest to the United States that it must come to Beijing if it wanted to settle the Vietnam issue. This sinister scheme of China resulted in the visits to Beijing by Kissinger in late 1971 and U.S. President Nixon in February 1972. The Shanghai joint communique, in which China agreed to accept the U.S. military presence in Vietnam in exchange for U.S. recognition of China, was then hatched.

The Chinese leaders expressed their wish that the United States not lose in Vietnam. China also sought by all means to prevent the Vietnamese revolution from achieving complete victory as it had done in 1954. Early in 1974, with U.S. connivance, China used its Army, Air Force, and Navy to attack and occupy Vietnam's Paracel Islands, then held by Saigon puppet troops. During the Vietnamese people's 1975 spring general offensive and uprising, the Chinese authorities nursed an extremely sinister scheme. As Duong Van Minh, the puppet regime's last president, revealed: On the morning of 30 April 1975, through the intermediary of (Vanuxem), former French ambassador to Vietnam, China requested that Minh carry on the fighting for at least another 24 hours so as to have enough time to announce a dissociation from the United States and an alliance with China. China would then bring pressure to bear, including introduction of troops into Vietnam to end the hostilities to China's advantage.

All of China's attempts, however, came to naught. At 1130 on 30 April 1975, Saigon was completely liberated, the U.S. lackey regime in South Vietnam completely collapsed, and Vietnam was reunified.

This date also marked the beginning of the Chinese authorities' open hostilities against Vietnam. The Pol Pot reactionary clique in Cambodia, henchmen of Beijing, backed and armed by China, frenziedly started a war of aggression against Vietnam at its southwestern border. Acting in coordination with Pol Pot's attacks on Vietnam's southwestern border, the Chinese authorities provoked the Chinese refugee incident in Vietnam, unilaterally cut off aid, and withdrew Chinese specialists from Vietnam. China attempted to strike from two directions -- north and southwest.

Assisted by Vietnamese Army volunteers, the Cambodian people rose to smash the Pol Pot regime. The Chinese authorities immediately sent 600,000 soldiers to invade Vietnam's six northern border provinces. Chinese troops savagely massacred Vietnamese civilians; destroyed many schools, hospitals, and economic establishments; and committed other heinous crimes.

Since 1979, China has continued to wage a multifaceted war of sabotage against the Vietnamese people in an attempt to bleed Vietnam white so as to bring its people to their knees. However, our people, under the party leadership and supported by friends around the world, have resolutely countered the Chinese side's aggressive maneuvers.

Celebrating the anniversary of complete victory over the U.S. imperialists, our people believe all the more firmly that, despite the many hardships and sacrifices it still has to face, our struggle for national independence and freedom and for the construction and defense of our socialist homeland will certainly achieve complete victory.

SENIOR GEN LE TRONG TAN'S BOOK REVIEWED

BK301700 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Unattributed review of book by Senior General Le Trong Tan, chief of the VPA General Staff, entitled "Some Issues Concerning Military Art in the Spring 1975 General Offensive and Uprising"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the South's complete liberation, the QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Publishing House has published many valuable theoretical and literary works dealing with the great anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation of our Army and people. Worth noting among them is the book "Some Issues Concerning Military Art in the Spring 1975 General Offensive and Uprising" [Maays Vaans Dqeef Veef Ngheej Thuaatj Quaan Suwj Trong Toongr Tieens Coong Vaf Nooi Daayj Xuaan 1975] by Senior General Le Trong Tan.

The book presents some experiences concerning military art in the spring 1975 general offensive and uprising, mainly dealing in depth with the question of strategic and campaign guidance. The principal contents studied and analyzed in the book include the problem of assessing the balance of force, the development of battle array, the combination of offensive with uprising, the war conducted by main-force units, the local people's war, the development of the strength of the People's Armed Forces, the strength of the military alliance, and the strength of leadership and command in the spring 1975 general offensive and uprising. The experiences the author deals with not only contribute to the understanding and study of historical traditions and experiences but also take on a fresh, practical significance that helps promote the study and solution of issues concerning military art in the current war of national defense.

In Part One, Comrade Le Trong Tan deals with the question of correctly assessing the balance of force between us and the enemy. Clearly perceiving the true nature of the battlefield situation in order to make appropriate decisions is a very basic issue in our party's strategic guidance. Especially, in the final stage of the war, because of the vigorous subjective efforts of both warring sides and the fierce contest between us and the enemy, the situation constantly developed at a breakneck pace. For this reason, the question of assessing enemy forces and ours and evaluating the battlefield situation to make timely and effective decisions suited to rapidly changing situations took on an even more important significance.

The book reveals that, in evaluating the situation, the Political Bureau conducted a comprehensive study and profoundly analyzed key issues such as measuring the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen; assessing the balance of force; and evaluating our troops' capabilities, the masses' capability to rise up, and our capacity for ensuring material and technical supplies. On this basis, the Political Bureau drew conclusions on the balance of forces between us and the enemy, on the battlefield situation, and on the trend of its development and confirmed strategic opportunities.

In evaluating the U.S. imperialists, the Political Bureau clearly pointed out that, after the signing of the Paris agreement, the United States encountered many more serious difficulties both at home and abroad. Its military forces declined and weakened while its economy continued to recede. Politically, grave internal disunity had resulted in the fall of the Nixon administration. Following their heavy defeat in Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists had been forced to accept a strategic setback. They needed much time to stabilize the situation in all fields in the United States. Moreover, the Ford administration was facing difficulties. It was in a weak position, lacked prestige, and had to brace itself for a presidential election year. For this reason, it could hardly make bold military decisions concerning Vietnam. The U.S. Army's capability to rejoin the fighting was limited, not because of a lack of force, but mainly because of the U.S. authorities' realization, based on their practical experiences, that even if they were reckless enough to stage a military comeback in South Vietnam, they would in no way be able to save the puppet army, which was irrevocably heading for collapse. At the same time, our party affirmed. No matter how the United States was going to intervene, we had sufficient resolve and favorable conditions to defeat it.

Our Army's and people's victory in the Route 14-Phuoc Long campaign, in which we killed or captured more than 3,000 enemies, seized 3,000 assorted weapons, and completely liberated Phuoc Long City and all Phuoc Long Province -- the first southern province to be completely liberated -- was a very important measure for us to weigh the possibility of the U.S. imperialists intervening again.

Proceeding from this, our party pointed out: If we attacked Buon Me Thuot or other cities in the mountainous region, the United States would not be able to intervene. Following our victories in Hue And Danang, we could see that the United States was impotent as it did not do anything to rescue the puppet army. After the victory scored by the Cambodian people and Army in liberating Phnom Penh, we were all the more convinced that the United States would not dare intervene militarily in South Vietnam again.

Obviously, if at the beginning -- when U.S. troops began invading our country -- our party's assessment that the United States was rich but not strong had served as a truism that encouraged our entire Army and people to rise up, fight, and win, then the view held by the party at the final stage of the war that the possibility of the United States returning after having pulled out was slim was again a very scientifically oriented assessment that pointed the way for our Army and people to make intensive efforts to win final victory within a short period of time.

The book says: The evaluation of the puppet army and administration -- our direct opponent on the battlefield -- was a very important issue. The Political Bureau deeply analyzed the nature of the U.S.-lackey regime in the South after the U.S. pull-out and pointed out the temporary strongpoints as well as the fundamental weaknesses of the puppet army. Though the puppet army still remained large in number, it was caught in the contradiction between concentrated and scattered deployment tactics. It was forced to spread thin on all battlefields, and thus was rendered passive in the face of the offensive and uprising movement conducted by our Army and people. The enemy's mobile strategic force was virtually nonexistent; and repeated defeats on the battlefield as well as mounting economic and political difficulties had given rise to a profound schism within its internal organization.

Based on a comprehensive assessment of the situation, the Political Bureau reached extremely correct conclusions about the balance of forces between ourselves, the enemy, and the battlefield situation, and adopted the strategic target of liberating the whole of South Vietnam in 1975-76. When the strategic offensive began, the Political Bureau and the Military Commission of the party Central Committee provided ingenious strategic and campaign guidance for dealing the enemy a strategically telling blow in the Central Highlands, thereby creating a historic turning point and the opportunity for a giant leap.

The author clearly points out that the enemy made a subjective error in evaluating its adversary. It believed that we might wage bigger battles in 1975 than in 1974, but they would not reach the intensity of those in 1968 and 1972. Therefore, the enemy was totally caught by surprise strategically.

When the Central Highlands campaign ended victoriously, the Political Bureau promptly seized the opportunity for a big leap and was resolved to vigorously step up the offensive on the entire battlefield in order to achieve total victory in 1975. Afterwards, as the situation developed rapidly, it boldly and promptly revised the objective -- totally liberating the South before the rainy season -- and eventually set the goal of liberating the South in April 1975.

In its second part, the book by Senior General Le Trong Tan analyzes the art of directing war -- the art that creates the largest source of strength with which to defeat the enemy. This strength must be an aggregate strength which is typically symbolized by military force. Along with urgently preparing for a buildup of forces, utmost attention must be given to arranging the effective and formidable battle positions of the people's war held by the two forces -- the armed forces and the political forces -- as well as by the three categories of troops in order to effect good coordination between guerrilla warfare and conventional warfare, between offensive and uprising, and between the local and mobile forces.

The balance of forces ratio between ourselves and the enemy in February 1975 was this: The enemy's troop strength was 1.7 against 1 of ours with the enemy's main force being 1 against 1.03 of ours and the enemy's local forces being 4.0 against 1 of ours. Creating a great force and a formidable position to bring about a new development in the balance of forces served as an important basis for our party to resolve to liberate the south totally.

The author deals with a very important factor that played a decisive role in the preparation for a building of our forces and battle position. That is the great northern rear. Millions of youths in the north left for the south. On the average, 1 percent of the population or 2 percent of the workforce were sent from the northern rear to the great front line. Within 10 years, more than .5 million metric tons of rice were moved south.

In the third part of the book, the author analyzes the lessons on the art of conducting annihilating attacks against the enemy, the strategy and art of combining military offensives with uprisings, and the art of launching offensive campaigns. The concept of the offensive is the ideological foundation of the revolutionary strategy and the revolutionary war in Vietnam. In the armed struggle of the liberation war, we went from launching tactical attacks to destroy the enemy to conducting big annihilating campaigns and eventually to wiping out the entire enemy army strategically.

The author writes: We were very successful in resolving an issue of strategic significance concerning military arts, smashing the enemy's strategic posture, and upsetting the general situation on the battle field. We struck accurately at the enemy's most vulnerable weak point by launching swift and violent attacks and employing our formidable fighting methods, thus making the enemy incapable of either reacting and opening counteroffensives to restore its old position or setting up a new position. The enemy was caught by one surprise after another. One blow set the enemy reeling, the second blow felled it, and the final blow brought it total destruction and disintegration.

The last three parts of the book are devoted by the author to discussing the issues of developing the strength of the Armed Forces, combining ideology and organization with rear service and technical tasks, and developing the strength of the alliance of militant solidarity among the three countries of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia; and some principles for realizing the absolute goals of the general strategic offensive.

The book "Some Issues Concerning Military Art in the Spring 1975 General Offensive and Uprising" by Senior General Le Trong Tan, which was published recently by the QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Publishing House, provides valuable and fresh lessons as well as practical experiences to help our cadres in their study of issues concerning military arts in the current war for national defense.

VAN VIEWS DEVELOPMENT OF PEOPLE'S MARINE CORPS

OW071627 Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 7 -- A young service of the Vietnam People's Navy, the Marine Corps, born after the complete liberation of South Vietnam in 1975, is being built into a regular and modern force capable of defending the territorial waters and offshore islands of the fatherland. The Marine Corps originates from a nautical "special attack" unit of group M26 composed of fighters who, very brave in underwater combat, had sunk or destroyed almost 300 U.S.-puppet warships, destroyed hundreds of bridges and warehouses, and cut lifelines of the enemy in the Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. resistance war. Ten years ago, simultaneously with the sweeping drive of main forces into Saigon (now Ho Chi Minh City) to liberate the city, fighters of group M26 made a surprise landing on the Truong Sa (Spratly) Islands made short work of the Saigon garrison there and liberated the archipelago.

BATASAN RESOLUTION PROTESTS U.S. AID CUTS

HK080354 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] The Batasang Pambansa was asked yesterday [7 May] to strongly protest the moves in the U.S. Congress to cut American military aid to the Philippines. The Batasan action was sought in a resolution filed yesterday by KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] members of parliament Antonio Diaz, Alfonso Reyno, Arturo Brion, Constantino Navarro, and Deputy Justice Minister Manuel Garcia. The resolution declared that the money pledged by the United States as military aid is payment for the use of the military bases in the country, and the Philippines alone has the right to decide what to do with it. It was further asserted in the resolution that the compensation for the use of the bases must be made available for the disposition of the Philippines in the pursuit of its security and development programs.

Under the bases agreement, the United States will provide \$900 million in economic and military assistance to the country for a 5-year period. The Reagan administration asked for an increase in military aid from \$35 million in fiscal year 1985 to \$100 million in 1986.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT DONATES MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

HK060901 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] The Government of Australia intends to donate portable medical equipment to the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP]. The Australian Government's desire was relayed by a visiting defense force delegation led by Colonel David Glenn (Rossi). The group called on Brigadier General Evaristo Sanchez, the head of the AFP medical center. They said that the equipment will be used by AFP medical civic action teams. The Australian representatives are visiting AFP medical facilities and conducting dialogues with the (?material) and medical officials of the general headquarters.

JUSTICE MINISTER ON ABOLISHING DEATH PENALTY

HK070434 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza says Presidential Decrees 1974 and 1975 did not entirely abolish the death penalty and life imprisonment for those accused of subversion or rebellion. Mendoza said a person who is found to be a ranking dissident leader or who has actually taken up arms against the government may still be meted the two penalties.

[Begin Mendoza recording] The [words indistinct] article has provided for a ranking leader of a subversive organization or if [words indistinct] takes up arms against the government. [end recording]

VIRATA: IMF RELAXES MONETARY TARGETS FOR 1985

HK061443 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 6 May 85 p 3

[Text] The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has agreed to allow the Philippine government to implement a looser monetary policy for the rest of the year, Prime Minister Cesar Virata last week said in a press briefing at the Asian Development Bank (ADB) annual meeting in Bangkok.

"The IMF is relaxing on monetary targets because of our successful inflation program," Virata said, referring to the gradual decline in the country's annual inflation rate from a peak of 64.8 percent in October last year to the 39.8 percent level reported by the government for March.

The Prime Minister added that the IMF has been "very much satisfied with the country's performance" since the Fund-approved economic adjustment program started last October. The Philippines has "separated itself from the Latin American nations (which have also been suffering from debt crises) that have been reporting very high inflation rates," Virata noted.

BUSINESS DAY sources in the Central Bank [CB] the other week confirmed that the financial targets set up for September this year reflect a slight loosening in monetary policies. They noted that the end-May ceiling for the country's reserve money level -- which determines total funds' availability in the country -- has been set by the IMF at P32 billion. This roughly means that with an end-March reserve money level of P30.5 billion, the CB will not have to undertake further major steps to siphon off funds from the system. In addition, the sources also confirmed an earlier BUSINESS DAY report (see the May 3 issue) that the IMF has agreed to set the reserve money ceiling for end-September at P34.4 billion. The original target agreed upon when the IMF has approved the 615-million SDR [special drawing rights] standby credit facility stipulated approximately a P35-billion reserve money ceiling for end-December 1985. The CB sources explained that the IMF's new end-September ceiling means that the earlier end-1985 ceiling of P35 billion in reserve money will be revised upwards since the IMF management in the past has been agreeable to a substantial increase in reserve money levels toward the end of the year because of seasonal factors.

Also reflective of the IMF's approval of a looser monetary policy is the fact that the Fund's executive board will be approving -- on May 31, according to Virata -- the government's drawdown of the second and their tranches of the IMF facility. This means that the next IMF review of the adjustment program will be undertaken only by September, which will allow the Philippine government more flexibility in implementing its monetary policy.

Virata, in the press briefing in Bangkok, also hinted at a looser IMF policy regarding government deficits. Although he did not elaborate, he said that instead of the several ceilings that had been originally adopted for monitoring the financial performance of the government and its entities, "only one comprehensive ceiling" will be imposed. Previously, there had been several ceilings for monitoring the government's financial performance, from the macro ceiling involving the national government's deficit to deficits that may be incurred by such government financial corporations as the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) and the Philippine National Bank (PNB).

The country's agreement with the IMF for looser monetary policies means that the government has been able to convince the Fund that looser credit policies must be implemented to prompt some growth in economic production this year and recover from the unprecedented 1.5 percent decline in the country's gross national product (GNP) last year. The IMF earlier this year had frowned on such a government position, and had told the CB that a loosening of monetary policies would be premature.

CB sources said the IMF agreement to a looser monetary policies may have been the basis for a statement by Industry and Trade Minister Roberto V. Ongpin that there will be about a 1.5 percent growth in GNP this year.

Virata, in the press briefing, also said the government has "no plans for new tax measures this year." This apparently is another concession from the IMF, as the government in its letter of intent had promised an increase in corporate and sales taxes, which were to have been implemented right after the first program review.

The Prime Minister, however, reported that there was "serious imbalance government deficits" for the first quarter of the year. He explained such deficits are usual in the first quarters of past years, since the bulk of government tax revenues comes in only after April 15 when corporate taxes become due.

WORLD BANK HOLDS BACK TEXTILE INDUSTRY LOAN

HK061453 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 6 May 85 p 12

[By Corrie Salientes]

[Text] The World Bank (WB) is holding back the \$50-million loan being sought by the Philippine government for the rehabilitation and modernization of the local textile industry. The WB does not believe that the local textile industry is capable of modernizing its mills as required under the government's plan, reliable sources said.

The government's textile industry development program is aimed at improving the quality of locally-made textile products for the consumption of local garment manufacturers. The program is expected to curb the garment industry's textile imports. Studies show that locally made textile products can replace half of the country's yearly textile imports of \$400 million. Under the program, the country will limit its imports to only fancy materials which cannot be produced here. The local textile industry, under the program is expected to earn an additional income of \$200 million.

Sources also said the WB's attitude towards the loan may also be due to the nonavailability of the local textile mills of the \$150-million loan extended by the WB in 1981. The \$150-million was allotted to the textile industry, but it was hardly used, thus prompting the government to convert it into a commodity loan for import-dependent exporters.

Local textile millers deny that they are incapable of carrying out the rehabilitation program, adding only sufficient financial support was needed to ensure the program's success. They added that the mills refuse to borrow from the \$150-million loan because of the high interest rates which then ranged at 30 to 40 per cent.

The Garment and Textile Board had drawn up specific plans under the proposed rehabilitation program under which local textile mills will be assigned to produce specific fabrics for particular markets.

OPPOSITION ASSEMBLYMAN SAYS KBL 'COUP' POSSIBLE

HK061456 Hong Kong AFP in English 1441 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Iloilo, Philippines, May 6 (AFP) -- An opposition assemblyman warned today that a faction within the ruling New Society Movement (KBL) party could stage a coup if President Ferdinand Marcos died before the 1987 presidential election.

Homobono Adaza said that "to ensure their continued hold to power" one of two rival KBL [Kilusang Bangong Lipunan] groups could cancel the presidential polls. He claimed one of the alleged factions linked Mr Marcos' wife Imelda and Armed Forces chief General Fabian Ver. He said the other faction was that of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and acting military chief Lieutenant-General Fidel Ramos.

A presidential election is due in 1987. If Mr Marcos dies before then, elections must be held within 90 days of his death.

Mr Adaza told a news conference here that the two groups commanded rival factions in the 200,000-strong Armed Forces, but did not say what one group would do if the other gained power. Supposed members of neither group could be reached for comment today.

"This will be a coup against the Constitution," Mr Adaza, the head of the Mindanao Alliance Party, said. He warned that such a coup "would lead the country into civil war."

Mr Adaza said that the "palace coup" could occur only if there was a combination of three circumstances: the death of Mr Marcos before 1987, an opposition victory in the May 1986 local government polls, and an escalation of the current communist rebellion. Mr Adaza said the group which seized power would cancel the presidential polls because the opposition, which grabbed a third of the national assembly seats in elections last year, was expected to win more than half of the local executive posts next year.

The 67-year-old Mr Marcos, who overcame a serious illness which kept him out of public view late last year, has been in power since 1965, ruling by martial law from 1972 to 1981. He has laughed off opposition forecasts that he would not finish his third term as president, and has announced that he would seek a fourth term in the 1987 polls.

OPLE QUERIES FOREIGN FUNDING FOR POLITICAL PARTIES

HK060835 Manila PHILIPPINES SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 5 May 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Labor Minister Blas F. Ople yesterday called for the investigation by the Batasan of foreign fund inflows meant to subsidize political parties and their mass organizations. Ople said that lack of laws governing such foreign contributions makes the Philippines vulnerable to foreign manipulation. "It is stretching human optimism to believe that recipients of foreign funds will not be beholden to the giver," Ople told the Club 101 where he was guest speaker.

The labor minister said that the scandal that has rocked the PDP-Laban [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan] convention in Cebu City over the alleged donation of some P1.5 million to the party "has highlighted this danger to national sovereignty."

Ople also called for the enactment of laws to monitor the flow of financial contributions to various causes capable of influencing political decisions, like labor, youth, farmer and research organizations. Ople told his predominantly opposition audience that foreign funding of major labor groups in the Philippines come from at least three world labor centers, which have national affiliates in the country and "which tend to reflect the ideological and political orientations of their umbrella organizations."

He said the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines represents the Philippine affiliate of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions based in Brussels, the TUPAS [Trade Union of the Philippines and Allied Services] represents the World Federation of Trade Unions based in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and the Federation of Free Workers represents the World Confederation of Labor, also based in Brussels.

Ople said that the national Federation of Labor, an affiliate of The Kilusang Mayo Uno, [KMU] "receives support from the World Council of Churches based in Geneva." He pointed out that the KMU, not being a registered labor center, "is presumed to have its own international connections but is not obliged to submit financial reports because it lacks legal status."

ople felt that there is a real need for the Batasan to strengthen national security laws to correct the existing "major vulnerability of the Philippines to foreign manipulation through unaccounted funding."

NATIONALIST ALLIANCE HOLDS 2-DAY CONGRESS

HK061526 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 6 May 85 p 24

[Text] Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan) [Nationalist Alliance] may yet prove to be the most formidable force against the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) in the 1986 local elections, its leaders said. Bayan leaders claimed that if the federation decides to join the elections via political party they will create, Bayan would have one of the most organized political campaigns in the opposition.

Over a thousand delegates nationwide cast their votes to elect Bayan's initial set of national officers yesterday at the close of the federation's first national congress held at the Ateneo University in Quezon City gymnasium.

Former Sen. Lorenzo Tanada, Bayan's transitory chairman, expressed optimism during the congress about Bayan's capabilities should it decide to join the electoral fray. "If given the chance, Bayan will surely be a force to reckon with," he declared, adding, "this is so because the people, as represented by the congress delegates, have already awakened to the country's problems and have a much clearer understanding of the issues against the Marcos regime." Such situation, according to Tanada, will make it easier for the genuine opposition to beat the KBL in the coming polls.

Tanada also said the guiding principle to be adhered to in Bayan's conditional participation in the polls will be unity in rallying behind a single slate of opposition candidates to local elective positions as well as one single presidential candidate to represent the opposition in the 1987 presidential polls.

With some 500 existing cause-oriented member groups in its machinery, Bayan will have a fighting chance to win in the 1986 elections, Bayan leaders said. However, some difficulty is foreseen in the cities where the KBL has entrenched political ward leaders and where media outlets are controlled by the government.

Still, Bayan officers stressed that the federation's primary concern will not be elections, but the continuation and intensification of such political actions as demonstrations, rallies and strikes to attain its principal objectives of putting an end to "American and other foreign imperialism and the U.S.-backed Marcos regime as well as the establishment of a genuinely free, democratic, just and nationalist system" of government.

The founding congress also approved yesterday Bayan's principles of unity based on popular democracy, national sovereignty, people's welfare, economic development and national unity, and its constitutional and program of action.

A highlight of the Bayan constitution is the provision on the annual convening of the general assembly which is the highest policy-making body. In between, the national council takes over, composed of more than the 100 representatives elected during the national congress. Representatives are classified into national leaders, regional leaders, sectoral leaders, and those representing major organizations.

Bayan, in its program of action, called for among others the:

Abrogation of the 1973 Constitution and unequal treaties;

Elimination of Amendment 6, immunity clause, non-accountability measures;

Civilian control over the military;

Repeal of "repressive" decrees like the anti-subversive act and labor code, among others;

Removal of the U.S. military bases;

Total ban on the entry of nuclear weapons;

Renegotiation of conditions for foreign debts; and

Repudiation of loans which have not benefited people.

The congress likewise approved resolutions denouncing "crony capitalism" and all forms of monopolies; demanding access to all foreign loan records; opposing the Bataan nuclear power plant; the scrapping of the national service law; and calling for "genuine" land reform.

Officers Elected

HK071544 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 7 May 85 p 12

[Text] Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan) [Nationalist Alliance] elected its officers at the close of its two-day national congress Sunday at the Ateneo de Manila University in Quezon City. A total of 826 of 1,209 delegates from all over the country voted for former Sen. Lorenzo Tanada as chairman and former Senator Jose Diokno as president.

Elected to Bayan's highest policy-making body, the National Council, were Rolando Olalia, Joaquin "Chino" Roces, Joker Arroyo, Sister Mariani Dimaranan, Leandro Alejandro, Etta Rosales, Sister Christine Tan, ex-Sen. Ambrosio Padilla, Dr. Mita Pardo de Tavera, Agapito "Butz" Aquino, Abraham Sarmiento, Teofisto Guingona, Jose B.L. Reyes, Zenaida Quezon Avancena and opposition Batasan member Augusto Sanchez (PDP-Laban [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan], Pasig-Marikina).

Various other sectoral representatives were likewise voted into the 132-man National Council, amid disagreements over representation. The disagreements prompted 383 delegates to abstain from voting. Aquino admitted that insecurity and mistrust, "to some extent," existed among the delegates. However, he attributed these to being part of Bayan's birth pains. Fulgencio Factoran, a representative of the lawyers' sector, said he foresees a consolidation of Bayan with the "little arguments and disagreements" ignored as pressure from the government tightens up on the genuine opposition forces and as more critically difficult times loom darkly ahead in the Philippine economic and political horizon.

NATIONALIST ALLIANCE HOLDS FORUM IN DAVAO

HK071538 Hong Kong AFP in English 1315 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Davao, Philippines, May 7 (AFP) -- Militant protest leaders vowed to stage more transport strikes in the troubled southern Island of Mindanao after the government snubbed their invitation to a meeting here today.

The newly-formed new Nationalist Alliance (Bayan) had invited government and military officials, including President Ferdinand Marcos, to a forum today to discuss the problems of the large island, which is torn by communist and Moslem separatist rebellion. The only official among the 1,000 people at the meeting, however, was opposition MP Homobono Adaza.

The Bayan chairman for Mindanao, lawyer Laurente Ilagan, said at the start of the meeting that this was indicative of the "concentration and attention of the (President Ferdinand) Marcos regime, which is to continue in power without listening to what the people need and want." "Their absence from this forum proves they still do not want a peaceful dialogue," he added.

Aggrieved parties and witnesses of alleged military abuses took turns relating their experiences during the forum, held at an auditorium of a Roman Catholic university here. The delegates demanded the demilitarization of the island, the stronghold of communist New People's Army (NPA) and Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) insurgents.

Bayan, which groups militant protest groups in the country, claims that half of the 200,000 strong armed forces are in Mindanao. "We must advance the people's struggle," Mr Ilagan said. "If necessary, we will again go to the streets and advance the Welga ng Bayan (people's strike) as a form of political struggle."

Bayan-led transport strikes crippled major Mindanao towns and cities for two days last week. Military officials here say these were organized by the communist underground, but this was denied by the Alliance leaders.

The organizers of today's forum said they would also "explore the possibility of holding another summit conference in the near future."

Mr. Adaza, who represents a Mindanao province at the national assembly, lashed out at Mr. Marcos and the other officials who ignored the invitation. "This forum is of great historic significance because it shows that the people of Mindanao are tired of government promises that are never fulfilled. It is a pity they chose not to listen," he said.

'SECRET MARSHALS' BACK IN OPERATION, KILL SIX

HK060413 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] The reactivated secret marshals, now called special operation teams, killed six robbers and arrested another in Manila last Saturday night and yesterday [5 May] morning. Western police station two chief Major Romeo Maganto said the slain robbers were killed when they tried to attack the lawmen. The arrested robber was identified as Jaime Dizon. He and a partner had snatched the watch of an elderly Chinese businessman along Recto Avenue yesterday morning. The other suspect escaped.

Kill Two Holdup Men

HK070409 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Secret marshals killed two more holdup men shortly after midnight yesterday [6 May]. The two suspects were shot dead by Corporal Eduardo Grima and Patrolmen George Balatbat and Florencio Lapus Jr inside a passenger jeepney along Pedro Gil Street in Paco. The suspects are still unidentified. They divested Mrs Marita Panganiban in Pablo Villasenor of wristwatches.

BULLETIN TODAY REVIEWS NPA ACTIVITIES IN 1984

Part I

HK030840 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Apr 85 pp 1, 15

[*"Special Report: by Isidro M. Roman -- "First of a Series"*]

[Text] The year 1984 was the year the Communist Party of the Philippines and New People's Army (CPP-NPA) exhibited a high degree of flexibility in its armed operations and sophistication in its organizational and propaganda work.

It was also the year when the CPP-NPA also increased the number of its operational cadres in the labor and student sectors as it consolidated its hold on several suspected front organizations and unions. Sectoral infiltration increased as it implemented its blueprint for a so-called "broad legal alliance" led by the National Democratic Front, a coalition of groups drawn into a tactical alliance by the underground movement.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile confirmed in a recent interview that during the past year, the defense ministry personnel have been kept on their toes so to speak, by a serious upsurge of subversive activities of the CPP-NPA. The military says the CPP-NPA constitutes the "most formidable threat to national security today, and will continue to do so in the near future."

Taking advantage of adverse political and socio-economic conditions that affected the country, the CPP-NPA last year unleashed a military and propaganda offensive with a magnitude perhaps surpassed only by the level of insurgency immediately preceding the imposition of martial law 13 years ago. The lifting of martial law in 1981, afforded the CPP-NPA relatively unrestricted freedom of movement and mobility, thereby allowing them to intensify their recruitment, organizational, and propaganda activities.

The CPP, which commemorated last Dec. 26 its 16th anniversary, claimed in its publication ANG BAYAN that it now has more than 30,000 members assigned in all lines of revolutionary work throughout the country. The NPA has gone way beyond the 20,000 guerrillas reported in 1983. ANG BAYAN claimed that the NPA has more than 10,000 high-powered rifles and is deployed in 59 guerrilla fronts and provinces, out of the country's 73 provinces. In the barrios, there are now over 6,000 revolutionary mass organizations. The publication also reported that there are now more than 60,000 national democrat mass activists nationwide. While admitting that the strength of the NPA has been increasing since the lifting of martial law, the military, however, placed the NPA strength at only 11,000 to 12,000 regulars, about two-thirds of whom are armed.

Deputy Defense Minister Jose M. Crisol, considered in the military establishment as a paywar expert, said that because of the nature of guerrilla warfare, it is difficult to determine with mathematical certitude the actual number of armed insurgents operating within a given territory. "The insurgent is a faceless creature: he wears no uniform, he goes around with many aliases and is oftentimes a "farmer by day and a fighter by night," Crisol said.

In pursuit of their strategy to capture the countryside, the CPP-NPA conduct guerrilla operations primarily to acquire more firearms and ammunitions, and also to carry out expansion activities designed to open up new guerrilla bases and fronts, widen the influence of the party, and recruit as many regulars as possible.

Part II

HK030930 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 29 Apr 85 pp 1, 13

["Special Report" by Isidro M. Roman -- "Second of a Series"]

[Text] In a recent statement, President Marcos had said that there is no law that says the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) is illegal, but added that any organization that uses violence for political ends is outlawed. A section of the CPP charter reportedly states: "Overthrow the government by violence and other illegitimate means."

It is the doctrine of the CPP that "the end justifies the means." The armed struggle of the New People's Army (NPA), its military arm, has left, according to the military, 900 innocent civilians dead in 1984 alone. The victims include 100 local government officials, mostly mayors and barangay officials. The question has been asked: Who will pay for the victims?

Take the case of Lino Bernos III, three-year-old son of Abra Gov. and Mrs. Andres Bernos. In the morning of Jan. 2, 1985, the governor, his wife, Lino, and two other companions were returning by car to the governor's residence in Bangued, Abra, from their native town of La Paz, where the family had spent the New Year's Day. As their car was negotiating the nearly dried-up river in Barangay Munding, La Paz, the family was attacked by armed men believed to be elements of the NPA. The ambushers, no doubt, were after Governor Bernos. However, the full force of their fiery violence fell on the innocent, helpless boy who succumbed to four fatal wounds. The adults fortunately survived.

Was the boy's death necessary? Was not his senseless killing a clear violation of his right to a long life? To whom will the aggrieved parents now go to seek justice for their child?

The incident is a repetition several times over of the terrorism perpetrated, according to the military, by the dissidents. The victims -- are a diverse group -- military people, local government officials, and defenseless civilians who could not have done anything to deserve the ire of the dissidents.

Private and public establishments have lost millions of pesos through the destruction of their equipment and properties. While it is understandable that the military, which is considered the natural enemy of the CPP-NPA, suffer during such attacks, there is no reason why others should fall victims, too. There have been no indignation rallies or protests against these incidents. No concerned groups, church organizations, sympathetic students, have come out to denounce these abuses.

Col. Tirso Gador, Cagayan PC [Philippine Constabulary] commander, decried the practice of some priests who are quick to come to the aid of captured dissidents but fail to offer even a word of condolence to the families of soldiers killed in an ambush.

Gador cited a recent incident when a priest demanded from him to have an audience with Genalyn Guillermo, alias "Ka Gemma," a woman captured by soldiers while reportedly buying food supplies for the dissidents. According to Gador, Guillermo had admitted that she was in the front line when the NPA's ambushed PC troopers in Pamplona town last March 8, killing 11 of the soldiers.

He lamented that not a single priest went to the families of the slain soldiers to offer any word of sympathy. But on many occasions, these same priests are quick to come to visit captured suspected NPA rebels and even offer them material assistance, Gador said.

"In my many years as provincial commander, I have yet to see a priest extend a word of condolence to the bereaved families of soldiers killed in an ambush. When 13 PC soldiers were killed in an ambush in Rizal town last Jan. 5, the priests in the province did not even say a word," Gador added.

Part III

HK031144 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 30 Apr 85 pp 1, 13

["Special Report" by Isidro M. Roman -- "Third of a Series"]

[Text] The threat to national security posed by the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA) has received greater attention from the Armed Forces in terms of manpower and resources used to contain and overcome the dissident movement.

One of the major thrusts developed by the Armed Forces was the creation of the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF) in rural barangays as a self-defense force to effectively check the CPP/NPA mass base expansion program. The CHDF program of the Armed Forces is designed primarily to organize civilian volunteers in a threatened locality into self-defense units capable of providing security to the community, helping protect the lives and properties of the people against lawless elements and assisting in the maintenance of peace and order, in coordination with the law agencies and the military forces operating in the area. Relatedly, the operationalization of the CHDF requires the active participation of local executives and officials and concerned citizens in the maintenance of peace and order within their respective area.

The CHDF is actually the successor of the Civilian Commandos established by the military in 1950 to fight the Hukbalahaps (Huks) principally in Central Luzon and other areas. The Civilian Commandos, under then Col. Alfredo Santos, were credited for the capture of communist leader Guillermo Capadocia and the killing or capture of armed regulars of the Huks. Stimulated by the reaction of the rural folk against communism, the Department of National Defense in 1954 under then President Magsaysay created the Civilian Home Defense Forces as a manpower complement of the military to put down the fullblown communist insurgency.

Defense Deputy Minister Jose M. Crisol, a specialist in counterinsurgency who also served under President Magsaysay, said the creation of the CHDF is "very sound." The fundamental concept underlying its organization is based upon the inherent right and obligation of the citizens, individually and collectively, to self-defense and on their constitutional duty, Crisol said.

Realizing the delicate nature of their tasks, Gen. Fabian C. Ver, Armed Forces chief of staff (on leave), had required applicants to undergo physical examination, neuro-psychiatric screening, and background investigation before appointment.

Conclusion

HK031252 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 May 85 pp 1, 12

["Special Report" by Isidro M. Roman -- "Conclusion"]

[Text] Aware of the plan of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA) of advancing in its revolutionary struggle -- its shift to regular mobile warfare, upsurge in terroristic activities, and the intensified infiltration of the youth and labor sectors -- the defense ministry and the Armed Forces held on to their grounds and successfully contained the rapid spread of insurgency.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile pointed out that the Defense Ministry and the Armed Forces deal with the insurgency situation along three main policy directions, namely:

1. Holding of dialogues with all disgruntled sectors, regardless of their political and ideological leanings, in an effort to diffuse tensions which arise from time to time.
2. Operating on the principle that dissidence is mainly political, rather than a military threat, and must, therefore, be met with programs aimed at popular enlightenment, popular participation and popular commitment to democratic ideals, especially non-violent means to attain political ends;
3. A no-compromise policy of force against armed dissidents who are determined to challenge the duly-constituted authorities and destabilize democratic institutions.

Gen Fabian C. Ver, in a recent speech in Baguio City, said that the anti-insurgency campaign is not the work of the military alone. All sectors in the community should join so the campaign would succeed, he said.

Ver, father of Project Katatagan, the core of civilian-military civic action activities, stressed that forging closer coordination between civilian and military efforts in the developmental aspects of the fight against dissidents, especially in the delivery of essential services to depressed areas, is an area of vital concern of the counter-insurgency program.

The government views the insurgency problem as part of the whole spectrum of threats to the security of the people. Government response to the threat consists of a wide range services.

Lt Gen Fidel V. Ramos, acting AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, thus said that under the program, the military must provide security to civil government agencies which, in turn, provide the essential services to the people to achieve development. Their roles are mutually dependent and mutually reinforcing. It is only through such integration that the potentials of each sector of society can be harnessed to the maximum, Ramos added.

Along this line, Ramos said that the AFP-INP [Integrated National Police] program of action, formulated and approved by President Marcos for 1985 calls for the maintenance of trust and confidence of the people; the uplift of morale and discipline of the troops; and increasing the AFP efficiency in combat operations.

Newly appointed Deputy Defense Minister for Civilian Relations Carlos B. Cajelo, said that bridging the "communication gap" is a big step in solving the insurgency problem. The best way to fight the problem is not through arms but through civic action, he said.

"We are faced with an ideology that is difficult to defeat with the use of arms," and you cannot kill an idea with arms Cajelo said.

Cajelo cited the Arakan Valley concept which was launched in 1979 under then Brig Gen Jose P. Magno, now Regional Unified Command (RUC) chief of Region III, which called for an integrated approach to the insurgency problem.

With government agencies coordinating their efforts to meet the people's needs under the Arakan Valley concept, the result was: The NPA's left the place and many returned to the fold of the law, Cajelo said.

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